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## U.S. Seeks to Expand Beirut Peace Force

Weinberger Says 15 Countries Have Declined Invitation to Join Contingent

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger said Thursday that "a major effort has been made and is being made" to persuade other nations to contribute to the multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon, but that about 15 countries had declined.  
"I wish that more had been willing to contribute," Mr. Weinberger said at a breakfast meeting with reporters. "We think that the interests of the Free World are served by getting a more stable, less volatile situation in Lebanon."  
In a separate interview on a television program Thursday morning, Mr. Weinberger said that a five-member military commission had completed its report on the Oct. 23 bombing in Beirut that killed 241 U.S. marines and that the report blamed several people for not exercising better judgment.  
His statements were made one day after a House subcommittee issued its report on the bombing, which criticized the commander of the U.S. forces in Lebanon.  
Also Thursday, a Moslem extremist group, the Islamic Jihad Movement, claimed responsibility for the bombings Wednesday in Beirut that killed as many as 27 persons and wounded 144, and it warned of more attacks if French and U.S. forces did not leave Lebanon within 10 days.  
Mr. Weinberger, at the breakfast meeting, said "around 18 nations have been talked to" about providing soldiers for the multinational force since it was being put together in the summer of 1982. He declined to identify the nations and said he did not know the reasons of



Caspar W. Weinberger

those countries refusing to participate.  
The United States has 1,800 marines in the existing force. Italy has 2,100 troops, France 2,000 and Britain 100.  
Mr. Weinberger acknowledged that the original mission of the U.S. forces in Beirut — placing them between opposing forces to secure a withdrawal from Lebanon — "is not being accomplished at the moment" because of Syria's refusal to pull out of the country.  
In the television interview, Mr. Weinberger insisted that the mission of the marines had not changed and that they had not "become participants in the inter-

cine war," despite increasing U.S. military actions, including aerial and naval bombardments of Syrian and Moslem positions.  
"What's changed and changed drastically are the conditions," he said, chiefly because of terrorist attacks against the U.S. position at Beirut International Airport.  
Mr. Weinberger said that the report of the Defense Department commission, headed by former Admiral Robert L. J. Long, "is, of course, critical." He said the report "blames a number of people for not exercising what in hindsight would have been better judgment."  
Mr. Weinberger said he was reviewing the report and that it would be released to the public, perhaps by Friday, after classified material had been deleted.  
Mr. Weinberger also defended General Paul X. Kelley, the Marine commander, who went to Beirut shortly after the blast and said he was satisfied with the security arrangements that had been made.  
"Paul Kelley was reporting what was made available to him at that time, but he certainly wasn't reporting anything that he knew to be wrong," Mr. Weinberger said.  
(AP, UPI, Reuters)

A Marjoe spokesman said Wednesday that General Kelley had just received the report, issued by the House Armed Services Committee's Subcommittee on Investigations, and would have no comment until he had reviewed it.  
The panel noted that General Kelley had testified that both senior officers on duty the morning of the attack were killed in the bombing and that the subcommittee later interviewed the two men.  
The report, which included dissenting opinions of two members of the panel, also drew these conclusions:  
• The Marine commander at the time of the bombing, Colonel Timothy J. Geraghty, was not guilty "of dereliction of duty."  
"But it is a case of misjudgment with the most serious consequences," it said.  
• The Marine Corps lacked adequate capability to analyze "the massive infusion" of intelligence information it received, most of which was "nonspecific and of little use to planning defenses."  
• Warning to U.S., France  
William Claiborne of The Washington Post reported from Beirut: An extremist Shiite Moslem group that is loyal to Iran's leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, warned the U.S. and French contingents to the multinational force on Thursday that if they did not leave Lebanon in 10 days "the earth will shake under their feet."  
A caller identifying himself as representing the Islamic Jihad Movement telephoned the news agency Agence France-Presse and claimed responsibility for two bombings Wednesday night outside a French paratroopers' regimental headquarters and in a central bar frequented by U.S. Embassy Marine guards.  
The Islamic Jihad Movement has claimed responsibility for all the major car bombings in Beirut recently, including the Oct. 23 bombing of the Marine compound. The group also claimed to have been responsible for bombings of the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait earlier this month and the U.S. Embassy in Beirut in April.  
Earlier in the day, two F-14 Tomcat fighters from the carrier Independence flew low over Beirut on what a Marjoe spokesman said was a tactical photo-reconnaissance mission.  
Immediately afterward, the forces went on combat alert.  
In the central mountains Thursday, gunmen opened fire on a convoy of Christian refugees leaving Deir el-Kamar, the state-run Beirut Radio reported. A total of 6,000 refugees have been escorted out of Deir el-Kamar since Dec. 16.  
The state radio said that a convoy of 120 cars headed for East Beirut was stoned by Druze villagers as it passed through the town of Kfar Hui and that shots were fired from an unknown source.



President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt escorting Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, to a meeting in Cairo on Thursday.

## Arafat, Mubarak Meet in Cairo; PLO Figures Condemn Visit

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak and the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, held a surprise meeting here Thursday.  
It was the first time Mr. Arafat has met with a top Egyptian leader since Cairo was ostracized by the Arab world for signing a peace treaty with Israel four years ago.  
The meeting was immediately interpreted as a clear signal that Mr. Arafat was ready to throw in his lot with the moderate Arab states and renew talks with King Hussein of Jordan about entering the U.S.-sponsored peace process.

The meeting drew immediate condemnation both from Israel and other figures to the already split PLO, including Salah Khalaf, deputy leader of Mr. Arafat's own mainstream Fatah faction.  
The meeting, held only two days after Mr. Arafat's humiliating departure from the Lebanese city of Tripoli after a six-week siege by Syrian-backed rebels, also opened the way for a reconciliation between Egypt and pro-Arafat elements in the PLO.  
In turn, this could lead to the restoration of diplomatic ties with other moderate Arab states to put an end to Egypt's isolation in the Arab world.

It seems therefore to carry as much import for Mr. Mubarak and Egypt as for Mr. Arafat himself. The PLO leader was last in Egypt in November 1977 and present in Parliament when the Anwar Sadat first hinted he might go to Jerusalem in the pursuit of peace.  
Mr. Mubarak welcomed Mr. Arafat, who was wearing his usual black and white checkered kaffiyeh and military garb with a pistol at his side, at the presidential Kubbah palace where the two men gave each other a long and warm embrace.  
Neither Mr. Mubarak nor Mr. Arafat had much of substance to say after their two-hour meeting about what had been discussed. But they came out of a small room on the first floor of the palace smiling.  
Mr. Mubarak said that he welcomed the PLO chairman as "a hero" and "a moderate leader" of the Palestinian people "struggling for the legitimate rights of his people."

He said the two had discussed "all problems" and that he told Mr. Arafat that Egypt would not hesitate to support the Palestinian cause "with all its capabilities."  
Mr. Arafat, for his part, thanked Mr. Mubarak for his "nationalistic, Arab and brotherly stand" in support of his forces throughout the Israeli siege of Beirut during the summer of 1982 as well as that in Tripoli at the hands of Syrian-backed Palestinian rebels.  
He said Egypt's support gave "a new Arab dimension" to the Palestinian cause and that he hoped, "God willing, that we will go to pray together at Al Aqsa Mosque" in East Jerusalem.  
Asked how he planned to get there, Mr. Arafat said "by all means" but added that the "principal path to Palestine passes through Arab unity."  
Asked what he felt the meaning of his meeting with Mr. Mubarak was, Mr. Arafat would only say that he hoped "this visit will help the unity of the Arabs."  
Mr. Mubarak himself clearly felt that Mr. Arafat's visit, arranged as the guerrilla leader was passing through the Suez Canal on a Greek ship bound for North Yemen, marked a turning point in Egypt's efforts to gain Arab recognition of its peace policy toward Israel.  
As he waited for Mr. Arafat to

arrive by helicopter from the canal city of Ismailia, Mr. Mubarak said that Mr. Arafat's visit "proves that we have always been right."  
There was intense speculation here over what Mr. Arafat's visit might herald and a general feeling that it might ease the long-awaited reconciliation between Egypt and moderate Arab states that have been stepping up unofficial ties with Cairo since Mr. Mubarak took power in October two years ago after Sadat's assassination.  
■ U.S. Welcomes Cairo Talks  
The United States expressed support Thursday for talks between Mr. Arafat and Mr. Mubarak and said that it hoped the PLO chief would be persuaded to renounce terrorism and join the  
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Cairo Meeting Is Criticized By Israelis

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel condemned the meeting Thursday between Yasser Arafat and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, calling Mr. Mubarak's decision to receive the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman a "severe blow to the peace process in the Middle East."  
Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir was quoted as calling the meeting "astonishing." Avi Pazner, the chief spokesman of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, criticized the Egyptian reception for the head of the "murderous PLO."  
"The ultimate disappearance of this organization from the international scene is a prerequisite for the achieving of stability and peace in the region," Mr. Pazner said.  
Despite the Israeli condemnation, there appears little that Israel is able or willing to do about a possible rapprochement between the PLO and Egypt. Ties between the two were severed because of the 1978 Camp David peace accords and the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.  
Both Israel and Egypt appear firmly committed to a peace treaty, but their relations have never been warm and were severely strained by Israel's invasion of Lebanon last year.  
After the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut in September 1982, Egypt recalled its ambassador from Israel and has refused all Israeli requests for his return.  
When Mr. Shamir became prime minister in October, he was described as determined to improve Israel's relations with Egypt. In November, David Kimche, the director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, made an unexpected trip to Cairo in the first high-level contact between the two countries in more than a year. However, nothing of substance appears to have come from his mission.  
The Israelis complain frequently about their "cold peace" with Egypt, but they also recognize the vital interest they have in maintaining the treaty with their largest Arab neighbor and the country that posed the most serious military threat before the accord.  
Mr. Arafat's dramatic visit to Cairo will not change this outlook, but it could increase what has been relatively mild public questioning of the Israeli decision to allow the PLO leader and his men to escape from Tripoli, their last Lebanese stronghold.

## Scientists Move 'Doomsday Clock' Toward Midnight

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The editors of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists advanced the minute hand of their "doomsday clock" on Thursday as a symbol of mankind's advance toward the nuclear abyss.  
The movement of the clock's hands as they appear on the face of each issue of the magazine symbolizes the editors' evaluation of the danger of nuclear warfare.  
The hands were fixed on Thursday at three minutes to midnight only once — in 1953, after the development of the hydrogen bomb by the United States and the Soviet Union.  
The "doomsday clock" was created when the magazine started in 1947. Scientists who had worked on the Manhattan Project, which developed the atomic bomb, initially set the hands at seven minutes to midnight.

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Daysi Bouterse, Surinam's military leader, is being challenged by a bauxite industry strike over taxes. Page 5.

## Kissinger Panel Said to Reject Aid for Nicaragua

By Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The President's Bipartisan Commission on Central America has reportedly decided to exclude Nicaragua from its proposals for a huge program of economic aid for the region.  
According to sources close to those drafting the panel report, the commission argues that the leftist Sandinista government would have to change completely to use the aid properly.  
The decision, apparently made with little dissent within the 12-member commission headed by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, will make economic aid subject to undisclosed conditions thought unacceptable to the Sandinistas, the sources said.  
Although the commission is not expected to recommend unconditional help for any Central American nation, several Latin American scholars had told the panel that Nicaragua could not be excluded

from any large infusion of capital without seriously distorting the regional economy.  
Reasons for the exclusion go beyond the Reagan administration's open antipathy to the Nicaraguan government, the sources said. When the 12-member group visited the region in October, leaders of other Central American nations — especially President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica — impressed the commission with their concern about Nicaragua's growing military strength.  
Access to U.S. economic aid, the leaders reportedly said, would free other Nicaraguan funds for further military growth.  
The second and more immediate reason, the sources said, is that Nicaraguan leaders treated commission members "shabbily" during their day in Managua, insulting them and denouncing the United States.  
Established in July to recommend a long-range U.S. policy for Central America, the commission

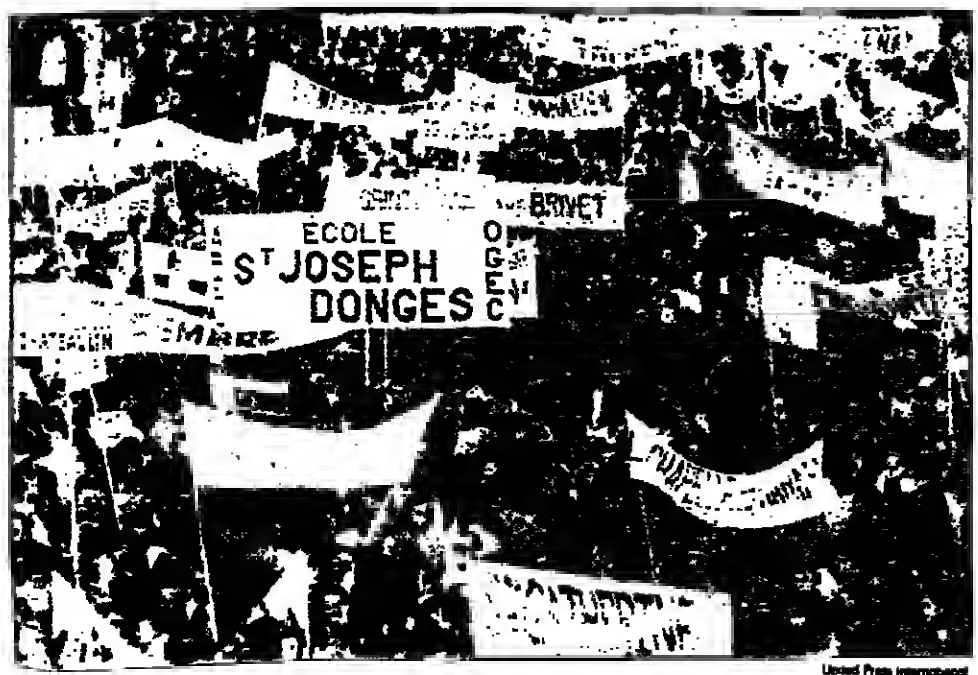
is expected to report Jan. 10, calling for huge increases in economic and military aid and outlining proposals for new programs of education, technical aid and loan restructuring. Cost estimates range from \$2 billion to \$7 billion over five years.  
Sources familiar with the draft said that 80 percent of it was complete. The heart of the report, they said, is direct dollar aid to Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica.  
"Balance-of-payments help is tops on the list," a source said. "It's much more important to help the governments become solvent" than to start "chicken-raising programs and shooting wars."  
■ Clerics Reported Safe  
Anti-Sandinista Indians said Thursday that 3,000 Indians and two U.S. clergymen and local religious workers fleeing Nicaragua were near the border of Honduras but under heavy attack from Nicaraguan planes and ground troops.

United Press International reported from New York.  
"The American priests and the Nicaraguan deacons are alive and are coming, protected by our people and our troops," said a spokesman for the Misura Indigena rebel group in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.  
He contradicted Nicaraguan government reports that one of the priests, Monsignor Salvador Schlatter, the bishop of Zelaya province, had been killed.  
The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry asserted that the rebels kidnapped Monsignor Schlatter, 63, of Campbell's Port, Wisconsin, and the Rev. Wladimir Schafer, 64, of Jackson, Michigan. Both men belong to the Capuchin missionary order.  
The Misura spokesman said that Nicaraguan jets were bombarding the forested mountain area between the Honduran border and the Nicaraguan town of Francisco Zúñiga, from where Monsignor Schlatter was reportedly kidnapped Tuesday.



Salvador Schlatter

The spokesman said that a commander of the fighters escorting the clergymen, the deacons and about 3,000 fleeing Indians had confirmed that the bishop and priest were alive.  
At the Vatican, Pope John Paul II said: "I want to pray with you for that zealous prelate, a worthy missionary in such a tormented land."



Demonstrators in Nantes, France, marched in October in support of private schools.

## In 'Longest War,' French Still Battle Over Schools

By Frank J. Priol

New York Times Service

PARIS — From Lille in the north to Marseilles in the south, thousands of people have taken to the streets of France in protest to recent weeks. But not, as in Britain and West Germany, against Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. A commentator here said, "It's just another battle in France's oldest war."  
The argument, which goes back 200 years to the French Revolution, is over who should educate French children and how.  
On Oct. 22, about 100,000 people marched in Nantes in support of private schools. A month later, in the same city, almost as many marched against private schools. In Paris, in Marseilles, in Toulouse, in Bordeaux, in Lille, the story has been the same.  
The Savoy project, which was made public last December and a final version was published in October. Called the Savoy project,

after its author, Education Minister Alain Savary, it is a long way from the fiery anti-clerical talk of the summer of 1981.  
For one thing, polls indicate that 71 percent of the French people support the dual educational system of both public and private schools. For another, recent local elections have shown a strong movement away from the left.  
Most notably, the Savoy project in no way signals an end to the private school system. It talks instead of education that is "national without being uniform" and proposes an extended program of changes in which the easiest problems, such as conflicting school calendars, would be solved first and fundamental differences, such as how teachers would be paid, would be left until 1986.  
The Savoy project has pleased no one and has particularly irritated the strongest supporters of the

public school system, including two powerful teachers' organizations and various unions that have banded together under an umbrella group called the National Committee for Lay Action.  
The defenders of the dual system, principally the Catholic Church, have adopted the *école libre* slogan, but to them it means freedom from bureaucratic harassment and control.  
This move brought a bitter response from Michel Bouchareisis, secretary general of the National Committee for Lay Action. For the private schools, he said, "Free means that they are free to reject immigrants, free to refuse atheists and divorcees, free to dispose of public funds with no controls whatsoever."  
The moderate tone of the Savoy project has heartened the private schools. The Rev. Paul Guibert, secretary of the National Committee for Lay Action, said: "The Savoy project is a step forward. It is a step toward the recognition of the right of parents to choose the education of their children." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Alain Savary

مكتبة الامم المتحدة



# Syrian Leaders Jostle for Position During Assad Illness

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — Glossy postcard pictures of Hafez al-Assad, the brother of the Syrian president, have gone on sale in stores in central Damascus, and the ruling Ba'ath Party is holding big anti-U.S. and pro-government demonstrations to show its continuing ability to "mobilize the masses."

The illness of President Hafez al-Assad, who is slowly resuming official duties after a month's convalescence, has touched off a scramble comparable to the U.S. presidential primaries.

Suddenly people like Rifaat al-Assad, the tough de facto security chief and the head of the praetorian Defense Companies, and Abdullah Ahmad, assistant secretary-general of the Ba'ath Party, are getting unusual attention in the media.

"There is a jostling for who follows him," said a Western diplomat. "It's mostly low-key maneuvering. Nobody wants to be too blatant about it."

Since the Ba'ath Party came to power 20 years ago, Syrian politics

have been shrouded in secrecy. The sudden burst of political activity is unusual and closely watched by outsiders.

All indications are that President Assad, 53, is still at the helm and the key decision-maker. But his illness, variously diagnosed as complications stemming from appendicitis, angina pectoris or a heart attack, has this nation concerned.

The acting information minister, Farouk al-Shar, insists that Mr. Assad's health is "good" and there is "no problem whatsoever" with his heart.

"He wants to go back to work but he needs a vacation," Mr. Shar said. "He hasn't had any vacation in 20 years."

Western diplomats, who tend to agree that Mr. Assad is recovering, say he is likely to play a less active role for some time and to concentrate on essential policy issues.

This, they feel, will give him some time to study the succession issue himself. There is no obvious successor, although Mr. Assad has the right to name a vice president under the constitution.

"There is no clear line of suc-

cession in a history of messy successions," a Western diplomat said. "Nobody has a free ticket to power or is untouchable."

So, after 13 years of iron-handed rule by one man, a record in this country's coup-ridden 37 years of independence, Syrians are considering alternatives.

On Nov. 27, Mr. Assad, after two weeks in hospital, with rumors rife that he was dead or dying, appeared on television.

"There was an explosion of joy," a Damascus said. "People were really happy."

He added: "The feeling is he is better than anybody else they can imagine."

A Western diplomat said: "Stability and predictability have a certain value that people don't appreciate until it is about to disappear or they think it is going to disappear."

Mr. Assad's illness comes at an awkward time. Syria seems on the brink of a military confrontation with the United States in Lebanon and is at odds with most of the Arab world over its efforts to topple the leader of the Palestine Lib-

eration Organization, Yasser Arafat.

One key issue is whether the presidential race will take place inside the Ba'ath Party through some semi-democratic process or by force, as when Mr. Assad seized power in 1970 and in previous changes.

Many analysts assume that the Alawites, the minority Muslim sect to which Mr. Assad belongs, will band together to preserve their power in this mainly Sunni country.

However, three of the men most often mentioned as potential presidents — Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas, Chief of Staff Hikmat Shebabi, Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam — are all Sunnis, as is the Ba'ath Party's second-in-command, Abdullah Ahmad.

Some local analysts say the succession race might see one coalition of Alawites and Sunnis facing another rather than a Sunni-Alawite split and so avert a sectarian clash.

Much of the succession speculation focuses on Rifaat al-Assad, 46, the president's youngest brother,

who has considerable military support. Rifaat al-Assad runs his own newspaper and heads the elite Higher Studies Graduates' Association in addition to the 30,000 to 40,000 men of the Defense Companies. Posters of him have suddenly gone up in the main market and along city streets.

Rifaat al-Assad is also reported to be consolidating his ties with such commanders as Sharik Fayah, head of the Third Division headquartered north of Damascus. Together with the Defense Companies, armed with the latest Soviet-built T-72 tanks and self-propelled artillery, the two forces dominate the capital area.

"While he has his brother's umbrella of authority, no one is going to be able to stop him," a Western analyst said.

The Ba'ath Party has also become more active, holding rallies and having its top officials meet with foreign guests and correspondents to explain government policies.

Whether the party will succeed in controlling the succession strug-



Hafez al-Assad

## WORLD BRIEFS

### EC Drops Sanctions Against Moscow

BRUSSELS (AP) — The European Community has decided to drop economic sanctions it imposed on the Soviet Union to protest martial law in Poland, a senior executive of the community said Thursday.

"None of the member countries wanted to renew the sanctions in 1984 so they will lapse on New Year's Day," said the official, who asked not to be identified. "There will be no formal announcement; the measures will just die quietly."

Trade officials initially proposed a ban on Soviet imports worth about \$400 million a year, but the list was watered down by member states to 60 products, representing \$140 million a year in sales and 14 percent of Soviet exports to the EC. The initial ban was renewed for one year in December 1982.

### EC Will Delay Payments to Farmers

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Commission, faced with the worst budget squeeze in its history, said Thursday that it would delay mandatory payments to farmers in the 10-nation community in 1984 and would impose other spending cuts in January.

A commission spokesman said the delay in payments to producers of milk, cereals, beef and olive oil would cut European Community spending by about 112 million European currency units (\$140 million) next year. The additional measures in January are expected to cut another 96 million ECU.

Commission officials said, however, that the savings would not be enough to keep expenditures within the limit of 11.3 billion ECU available for farm spending in 1984. The commission would still be short 240 million ECU or more in farm subsidies under the 1984 budget passed last week by the European Parliament.

### Authorities Summon Walesa Again

WARSAW (AP) — Lech Walesa has been served with a new summons ordering him to appear at Gdansk police headquarters next week for interrogation, his wife, Danuta, said Thursday.

Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, said at a news conference earlier this week that Mr. Walesa was wanted for questioning about a recent meeting he said he had with the underground leadership of the banned trade union Solidarity.

Mr. Walesa failed to heed the initial summons ordering him to report for questioning Dec. 14 because he was bedridden with a fever. His sick leave from the Lenin shipyard expired Wednesday, when the new summons was issued.

### Gunman Arrested at White House Gate

WASHINGTON (UPI) — White House police Thursday arrested a man carrying two rifles he said were Christmas gifts for President Ronald Reagan, a Secret Service spokesman said.

The police arrested Malcolm M. Upchurch, 34, when he showed up at the East Gate of the executive mansion at 5:30 A.M. carrying two rifles.

Mr. Upchurch, of Baltimore, was charged with carrying a dangerous weapon, carrying an unregistered weapon and carrying unregistered ammunition. The rifles were not loaded but Mr. Upchurch was carrying ammunition, the spokesman said.

### South Korea Grants Clemency to 1,765

SEOUL (Combined Dispatches) — The government announced on Thursday a Christmas clemency in which 1,765 prisoners, including 314 political dissidents, will be freed or have their civil rights restored, effective Friday.

Information Minister Lee Jin-hie said the amnesty was part of President Chun Doo Hwan's policy of "national reconciliation and broadening a basis of consensus." The announcement was made a day after a government decision to allow 1,363 students expelled for anti-government activity since May 1980 to return to school in March.

Among those who had their civil rights reinstated under the amnesty was the former martial law commander, General Chung Seung Hwa, who was sentenced in 1980 to 10 years in prison in connection with the October 1979 assassination of President Park Chung Hee.

### Iran, Iraq Report Clash Near Gulf Port

BEIRUT (UPI) — Iraqi naval and air forces attacked Iranian ships trying to reach port Thursday, sinking two and damaging one, and an Iraqi jet crashed inside Iranian territory, communications from both sides said.

Iraq said the battle developed around the navigational channel leading to the inland port of Bandar Khomeini, which lies into the Gulf 20 miles (32 kilometers) east of the Iran-Iraq border.

An Iraqi military spokesman said Iraqi planes and naval boats "destroyed two Iranian naval targets and struck a third" in the northeast of the Gulf, the Bahrain-based Gulf News Agency reported from Baghdad. The Iranian news agency IRNA said that "an Iraqi MiG-23 fighter plane was shot down by air force fighter planes of the Islamic republic in the southern regions of the country."

### Chinese to Celebrate Mao's Birthday

BEIJING (UPI) — Mao will be honored on the 90th anniversary of his birth: oxen walk with rallies, films, stamps and seminars in the most ambitious worship of the Chinese leader since his death in 1976, officials announced Thursday.

But in an apparent attempt to keep the late chairman in perspective, the Mao Memorial Hall in Beijing will be changed to honor three other late revolutionaries: Prime Minister Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, a military commander, and Liu Shaoqi, a state president who was purged by Mao and died in exile in 1969.

Diplomatic analysts viewed the observance as an attempt to pacify radicals and legitimize policies making modernization the top priority instead of Maoist class struggle. As the Communist Party renounces Maoism, Deng Xiaoping, the paramount leader, is trying to assuage leftists by assuring Mao a high place in history, the analysts said.

### Salvadoran Army Retakes 8 Towns

SAN SALVADOR (Reuters) — The Salvadoran Army has driven leftist guerrillas out of eight towns they held for more than a year in raids that reflected a new and more aggressive strategy, an army commander said Thursday.

The towns, in Morazan and San Antonio provinces in northern El Salvador, were captured by government forces Wednesday on the first day of an offensive by 3,000 troops against rebel strongholds. Colonel Adolfo Blandon, who was recently appointed army chief of staff, said that the guerrillas sustained heavy casualties and were being chased toward the Honduran border.

Colonel Blandon said that the attack, spearheaded by airborne troops and including U.S.-trained units, reflected a more aggressive field strategy on the part of the 24,000-strong army since a shakeup in the command this month.

### Election Reform Endorsed in Hungary

BUDAPEST (AP) — The Hungarian parliament endorsed Thursday a Communist Party proposal for reforming the electoral system. The move, which calls for two or more candidates to run from each of the 355 National Assembly constituencies, was expected after it won party endorsement earlier this year.

Under the new law, a voter must cross out the names of the candidates he or she opposes, leaving one, whether or not the candidate is a Communist. The law also provides for a national list of prominent political, economic, cultural and church figures who have previously served in parliament.

In each case, 51 percent of the vote will be needed for election. In constituency voting, the runner-up will be named a substitute if he or she receives at least 25 percent. Recall will be possible if proposed by 10 percent of a district's voters. The issue would be decided in a by-election, but no replacement would be possible for a national list candidate.

### For the Record

Juvénal Habyarimana, the president of Rwanda and sole candidate in the presidential election last Sunday, has been overwhelmingly re-elected for a five-year term. (Reuters)

Union leaders in Britain's state-owned shipbuilding industry called Wednesday for the 56,000 workers to begin a national strike Jan. 6 over a pay and productivity dispute. (AP)

A powerful earthquake struck Quito on Thursday, killing at least 16 persons and injuring others, the state radio reported. (AP)

Israel's deputy foreign minister, Yehuda Ben-Meir, resigned Thursday, saying he wanted to devote his energies to recruiting his National Religious Party. He will continue to serve as a member of parliament. (Reuters)

The Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles refused Thursday to grant a pardon to Leo Frank, a Jewish businessman who was lynched nearly 70 years ago after his death sentence for killing a teen-age girl was commuted. The board said, "It is impossible to decide conclusively the guilt or innocence" of Mr. Frank. (AP)

## Zimbabwe Frees Last 3 Of Jailed White Officers

By Glenn Frankel  
Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — The government released Thursday the last three of six white air force officers who had been imprisoned despite their acquittal last August on charges they had helped sabotage 13 Zimbabwean warplanes.

The release closes a case that threatened relations between the three-year-old African nation and Britain, its former colonial ruler and largest foreign aid donor after the United States. The British government had lobbied heavily for the release of the six.

"This is a welcome development, and we are naturally very pleased," a British Foreign Office

spokesman said. Reuters reported from London.

The British diplomatic effort deeply angered Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who at one point said he was "extremely disgusted" by what he saw as British efforts to influence the governments of Ireland and the United States into lobbying Mr. Mugabe for the airman's release during his official visits to those countries in September.

But the matter was smoothed out last month in a private meeting between Mr. Mugabe and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain at the Commonwealth summit meeting in New Delhi.

The six were arrested last year following the July 1982 destruction of aircraft worth more than \$7 million at the main air base in central Zimbabwe. All six signed confessions but later repudiated the statements.

A judge acquitted the six Aug. 31, rejecting the confessions and ruling that the men had been improperly denied access to their lawyers. The men were immediately rearrested and returned to prison. Two months ago, three were released and put on flights to Britain.

In releasing the other three Thursday, the government said it was following the recommendation of a secret tribunal that had reviewed their cases last week. It ordered the men, Wing Commander John Cox and Air Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir, to leave the country but said they would be given time to conclude business and personal matters here first.



RIGHT TO DECIDE — Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the secretary-general of the United Nations, said at a year-end news conference that the United States and the Soviet Union, by failing to reduce their nuclear weapons, threaten to deprive the rest of the world of the right to decide its fate.

## Moscow Questions Value Of '79 Accord With U.S.

Reuters

MOSCOW — A senior Soviet political commentator said Thursday that deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe called into question the value of a strategic arms accord.

Writing in the government daily Izvestia, Valentin Falin said the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles undermined the very basis of the second strategic arms limitation agreement signed by President Jimmy Carter. He did not say if

Moscow would stop adhering to its provisions.

His article was the first hint that the Kremlin might consider renouncing the agreement after walking out of the U.S.-Soviet medium-range missile talks in Geneva and effectively suspending negotiations on a new strategic arms treaty.

The treaty on strategic arms was signed by Presidents Carter and Leonid I. Brezhnev in 1979 but was never ratified by the U.S. Senate. President Ronald Reagan, who was a strong critic of the agreement, has said Washington would stick to its provisions.

Mr. Falin, a former ambassador to West Germany, said he expected President Reagan to continue repeating that the U.S. was observing the accord.

He said the Reagan administration had now "destroyed the political and moral carcass" of the process of limiting strategic arms. He said that the arrival of the first U.S. medium-range missiles in West Germany, Britain and Italy had put the material basis of the arms agreement in question.

Mr. Falin said the new weapons undermined the accords by duplicating the U.S. strategic potential. Moscow contends that the Pershing-2 missiles, which can reach Soviet forward command posts in about 10 minutes, are "first-strike" weapons intended to supplement Washington's intercontinental missile arsenal.

## Cairo Aide Sees Reagan, Asks 'Political' Solution

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt, after meeting with President Ronald Reagan at the White House on U.S. policy toward Israel and the Arab states, has called for a renewed "political approach" to the Middle East.

Emerging from a 35-minute discussion with the president Wednesday, Mr. Ali asked for renewal, in view of changed circumstances, of a Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue leading to negotiations with Israel on the future of the West Bank and Gaza.

One of those changes is the recent further weakening of the military power of the Palestine Liberation Organization mainstream group headed by Yasser Arafat. The PLO chairman was evacuated Tuesday from Lebanon with 4,000 followers. Mr. Arafat met Thursday in Cairo with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

According to U.S. officials, Mr. Ali presented Mr. Reagan with a message from Mr. Mubarak centering on the peace process. Mr. Ali told reporters that he believed that the Palestinian leadership was now concentrating on "the political approach" to Middle East problems and would continue to do so.

"If they will have just the hope" of peaceful solutions, he said, "I think there will be no need for more terrorism."

Egypt's central concern about recent U.S.-Israeli agreements on military cooperation, the development that led to Mr. Ali's "urgent" visit, involves their potential impact on the peace process, he said.

## Arafat Holds Talks in Cairo

(Continued from Page 1)

Middle East peace process, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The State Department spokesman, John R. Hughes, said the United States "views renewed Egyptian-PLO discussions as an encouraging development, given Egypt's adherence to the Camp David accords" and support for President Ronald Reagan's peace initiative.

### PLO Figures Attack Talks

Salah Khalaf, the second man in el-Fatah who is also known as Abu Iyad, said Mr. Arafat's trip to Cairo that the PLO chairman "assumes full responsibility for this visit," news agencies reported from Tunis. Mr. Khalaf added in a statement: "This step is in contradiction with the decision of the central committee and the PLO executive committee."

A radical PLO group, the pro-Soviet Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, also denounced the meeting.

## Giscard Rejects Reports Of Oil Project Cover-Up

Reuters

PARIS — Former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing rejected Thursday assertions that his government had tried to conceal a French oil-prospecting scandal.

Disclosed by Le Canard Enchaîné, a satirical weekly newspaper, the matter has been dubbed the "sniffing aircraft affair," after planes equipped by Elf-Aquitaine, a state-owned oil company, to test a process supposedly able to detect oil deposits directly from the air.

In an address on French television, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who was president from 1974 to 1981, produced a copy of a confidential 1981 report on the matter that a member of the present Socialist

government suggested Wednesday had been destroyed.

After giving details of the affair, in which Elf-Aquitaine lost about 500 million francs (about \$60 million at current exchange rates), he referred to the assertions against his center-right administration. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing produced a thick document and declared: "Here it is, this report that was destroyed. Here it is, and I ask the cameraman to show it to French men and women."

He said he had recovered it from presidential archives and that it was one of six copies produced.

The report by Cour des Comptes, France's public-spending watchdog, followed losses incurred by Elf-Aquitaine in four years of research.

A contract with the Panama-based company that offered the technology was terminated and the experiments were stopped in 1979 when the system was found to be useless.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the report did not question the conduct of political or industrial leaders.

# NINA RICCI

Un Univers de Cadeaux pour les Fêtes de fin d'Année

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مكتبة من الأصل



## Illegal Aliens Cost Billions, U.S. Is Told

3.6 Million Americans Lose Jobs, Study Says

By Wayne King

New York Times Service

HOUSTON — A Rice University economist says that illegal aliens cost the American public \$25.7 billion a year and that this cost will become permanent if legislation granting amnesty to aliens is adopted.

The economist, Donald L. Huddle, a specialist in labor matters in the United States and Latin America, based his assessment on estimates of unemployment compensation and other assistance given to American workers displaced by illegal aliens, in addition to the revenue lost because of underpayment of taxes by illegal aliens.

Mr. Huddle's analysis departs from some other studies that suggest that illegal immigrants may contribute more to public coffers than they take out because they underpay public services.

Mr. Huddle said his study indicated that "for every 100 illegal aliens working in the United States, 65 United States workers lose their jobs."

He estimated that 5.5 million illegal aliens were working in the United States, thus displacing 3.6 million Americans. Of those displaced, he estimated that 72 percent, about 2.6 million, were covered by unemployment insurance.

Estimating an average weekly benefit of \$135, he calculated the loss of unemployment insurance for these workers at \$18 billion annually.

He projected that the cost of food stamps and social welfare payments to the one million displaced workers not receiving unemployment insurance, in addition to lost tax revenues, would total another \$7.7 billion.

While Mr. Huddle assumed that there were 5.5 million illegal workers in the country, the 1980 U.S. census counted just two million illegal aliens, workers and nonworkers. More recently, the Reagan administration estimated that there were 6.25 million illegal aliens, while the Congressional Budget Office estimated 4.5 million.

Amnesty for illegal aliens is included in an immigration bill originally written by Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, and Representative Romano L. Mazzoli, Democrat of Kentucky. The version that has passed the Senate and may soon come before the House of Representatives would grant permanent amnesty to those who entered the country before 1977, and temporary amnesty to those who came before 1980.

Mr. Huddle argues that if amnesty is granted, it should be given only to those who have been in the country continuously for a long period, perhaps as long as 10 years, and to those who have children born in the United States.

These limits, he said, would greatly reduce the number of aliens granted amnesty and thus the cost of the legalization program.



Gene Kelly, the actor-dancer, and his son Timothy talked to a policeman on Thursday after escaping a fire that destroyed the family's home in Beverly Hills, California. The blaze apparently was ignited by Christmas tree lights.

## 73 Die in Week of Cold Across Much of the U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Winter officially arrived Thursday with a blizzard of snow, ice and arctic winds in the United States that set record low temperatures from Minnesota to Texas. At least 73 deaths were reported in weather-related incidents over the past week.

Blowing and drifting snow made driving difficult in the Rockies, snow up to 10 inches (about 25 centimeters) deep spread from the Mississippi River to New England, and freezing rain was reported from New York to Louisiana.

In Texas, the worst winter storm in five years left ice up to three inches thick in Dallas, with no immediate hope for weather warm enough to melt it.

"We're talking cold for several days and a repeat of the ice and snow Saturday," said a National Weather Service forecaster. "We're probably talking a white Christmas for Texas."

The State warned its citizens that it would reduce electricity supplies if necessary because of energy demand created by the cold weather.

The death toll from the past week's cold and snow rose to at least 73, including a number of fire deaths blamed on overworked space heaters and furnaces.

"We have had more than 70 record lows," said Steve Corfidi of the National Severe Storms Forecast Center in Kansas City, Missouri.

The coldest spot in the nation was recorded in Wisconsin, Montana, with a reading of minus 46 degrees centigrade (minus 51 Fahrenheit), Mr. Corfidi said.

Also in Montana, Butte and West Yellowstone reported readings of minus 42 centigrade (minus 43 Fahrenheit), Valentine, Nebraska, reached minus 38 centigrade (minus 37 Fahrenheit)—its lowest temperature of the century.

Arctic cold sent thermometers to record lows in Colorado, Wyoming, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana.

A reading of minus 22 centigrade (minus 8 Fahrenheit) in Spokane, Washington, broke a 99-year record.

Winter storm warnings were posted for upstate New York, northeastern and western Pennsylvania, western Maryland, the eastern panhandle of West Virginia and northwestern Virginia.

Rain, sleet and snow closed schools throughout Kentucky and Pennsylvania, and snow-packed roads closed schools throughout central Illinois, western Massachusetts and parts of Connecticut.

"At least two-thirds of the nation" will have snow this weekend, Mr. Corfidi said, "and that's not bad for white Chrismases."

Chicago recorded 150 outdoor ice skating rinks. "If the weather holds up, we should have all locations ready to go by Christmas weekend," an official said. (AP, UPI)

## U.S. Weighs Pros and Cons of Staying in UNESCO

By David Shribman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Before the end of this year, the Reagan administration will decide a question with wide-reaching international implications: whether to withdraw from UNESCO.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, has been criticized by several groups in the United States, including press organizations and bodies with close ties to Israel.

They contend that UNESCO, which was conceived as an educational and cultural arm of the United Nations, has become increasingly political in the last decade. During that period, the organization has barred Israel—later restoring it—and has tried to create "new orders" in economics and mass communications.

In recent years, U.S. objections have widened to include budget issues. The United States, troubled by the growth of UNESCO's bureaucracy, last month cast the only vote against the organization's \$374.4-million budget.

The United States must notify UNESCO this year if it intends to leave the organization by the end of 1984. Gregory J. Newell, assistant secretary of state for international affairs, is expected to make a recommendation within a few days, and the decision is to be made by President Ronald Reagan in consultation with Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

UNESCO's constitution, calling for an organization to "contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture," was drafted in late 1945. A year later, UNESCO began work to make an impact in a world where less than half the children attended school and illiteracy prevailed.

In many areas, UNESCO has had a positive effect, providing for the training of thousands of teachers in low-income countries, helping build schools and beginning programs to increase literacy around the world. It has organized expeditions, been involved in campaigns to save ancient monuments and expanded the reach of television into remote areas.

But as the developing nations became a political force in the United Nations, the deliberations of the organization and its activities took on a political tinge.

In 1974, the organization excluded Israel from its European group and voted to withhold cultural aid from Israel on the ground that it had altered "the historical features of Jerusalem" during excavations there. The action involved only \$26,000 but had considerable symbolic importance, isolating Israel from the work of an important international cultural agency.

Two years later, responding to pressure from the United States and elsewhere, the organization ended the exclusion.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

but at the same time condemned what it called Israel's "cultural assimilation" of Arabs in the occupied territories.

Another major area of contention has been the effort, undertaken by Third World and Soviet bloc nations, to mold what is described as a "new world information and communications order." This "new order" is aimed at compensating for what these nations see as a Western bias in the major news organizations of the world and Western control of them. However, many in the West see the "new order" as a way for governments to define "responsible" reporting standards, license journalists and control what is written about and in their nations.

Something of a compromise was reached late in November, when some passages that Western journalists believed might compromise press freedom were deleted from the text of information guidelines, but considerable suspicion remains.

Those who favor withdrawal from UNESCO maintain that its activities and polemics are as Owen Harris, a former Australian delegate to the organization, said, "pretty consistently inimical to American interests and values."

Advocates of withdrawal point out that the United States provides about a quarter of UNESCO's budget, and they say the result is that U.S. taxpayers underwrite an organization that has adopted an ideology hostile to their country.

Many of those who believe that the organization has

deviated from its original goals say that even temporary U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO would be an important gesture that might nudge the organization back toward its founding principles.

Those who oppose withdrawal say it would deprive the United States of its influence in the organization. "We can still make our voice heard when we exert strong leadership and do it in a way that evokes cooperation," said Samuel DePalma, a member of the U.S. Commission for UNESCO, an advisory group.

The commission voted 41-8 last Friday to urge the United States to stay in because "continued U.S. membership in UNESCO is in the national interest."

The best means of serving U.S. interests in UNESCO is to press for reform from within," said James B. Holderman, president of the University of South Carolina and the chairman of the commission.

Others argue that U.S. withdrawal would hurt worthwhile projects that UNESCO has undertaken in more than three decades of involvement in scientific and educational activities and in programs such as aid to the blind, help for arid lands and technical help for poor nations.

Although administration officials have yet to decide, it is clear that they are troubled by the direction of the organization and would not be averse to withdrawing.

"I think the place is so skewed, so radical-political, that it is not serving the purpose it is supposed to be serving, which is development," said Jean Gerard, the U.S. delegate to UNESCO. Mrs. Gerard described the organization as "collectivist and statist" and said that its philosophy "is very much anti-Western, against what our values are."

If the United States decides to remain in UNESCO, according to Lawrence S. Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political affairs, it will "insist on some major changes in the organization."

At the same time, U.S. officials made clear last week that the United States would not end its commitment to development aid if it withdrew. They said the United States would direct its development money to other educational and cultural programs.

## U.S. Checking Carcinogen In Baking Mix

By Philip Shabecoff

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency is investigating reports that high levels of a cancer-causing pesticide, ethylene dibromide, are being found in flour, pancake mixes and other widely used food products.

An agency spokesman, Rusty Brashear, said Wednesday the inquiry began after the state of Florida reported finding ethylene dibromide, or EDB, in packaged foods at levels higher than one part per billion.

The state ordered a halt to the sale of specific lots of 26 products, including some Aunt Jemima pancake mixes and some Betty Crocker and Duncan Hines cake mixes.

The environmental agency suspended most agricultural uses of ethylene dibromide in September. Mr. Brashear said, however, that it has set no maximum levels at which food products containing the pesticide and fumigant would be barred from the market. Florida did set a maximum safety level of one part per billion.

The agency has proposed eliminating the use of EDB as a fumigant to retard mold in mills and granaries, but Mr. Brashear said this could take up to two years.

He added, however, that if the agency found the contamination of consumer products constituted a threat to health, it could issue an order suspending the use of the substance in granaries and flour mills on an emergency basis.

Florida's stop-sale order, issued Tuesday, came on a recommendation by the state health officer.

Mr. Brashear said the agency was asking Florida for data on EDB in the products to undertake its own investigation. It would welcome information from all sources on contamination of food by the substance.

In Florida, which also has banned use of the pesticide as a soil fumigant, EDB has been found in ground water from which drinking supplies are drawn.

Internal studies at the environmental agency have found that under existing maximum permitted exposure to EDB, 999 out of every 1,000 workers theoretically could contract fatal cancer.

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## Republicans to Promote Reagan in TV Campaign

By Eleanor Randolph

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — While the Democratic presidential candidates are fighting among themselves during the primary election season early next year, the Republican National Committee will spend \$3 million to \$4 million on a television campaign promoting Ronald Reagan's presidency and the Republican Party, according to Frank Fahrenkopf, the party's national chairman.

The Republican campaign will "tell our side of the story" and begin focusing early on some problem issues for Republicans, Mr. Fahrenkopf and other party officials said Wednesday.

"We're faced with the prospect of not having a primary challenge for the next six months," Mr. Fahrenkopf said. "We're going to have eight Democrats crossing the country and, when they're not beating up on each other, they are attempting to attack the president."

"We think it's important during that time to make sure that charges that are made by those Democrats are adequately addressed."

The ad campaign can also be expected to react to Democratic criticism of soaring federal deficits and U.S. troop commitments in Lebanon and Central America.

Another Democratic issue that probably will be answered by the Republican ads is the Reagan administration's policies toward blacks, Hispanics, women, the poor and the elderly — the "fairness" issue.

Mr. Fahrenkopf also said that the Republicans plan a voter-registration drive to recruit an additional three million Republican voters in an attempt to counteract a push by a Democratic presidential candidate, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, to register millions of black voters, most of whom would be expected to vote Democratic.

■ **Early Primaries Backed**  
Phil Gailley of The New York Times reported Wednesday from Washington:

After months of bitter dispute with state party leaders, the Democratic National Committee appears ready to reverse itself and advance the dates of the Iowa caucus and the New Hampshire primary, the first major contests of the 1984 presidential campaign.

President Reagan's candidacy, expected to be announced Jan. 29 in a nationally televised speech, would mark the first time since enactment of post-Watergate campaign finance reforms that an incumbent president has not been challenged in the primaries.

The campaign reforms limit the amount of money a political party can spend on a candidate, including a candidate for president.

Mr. Fahrenkopf and other Republicans interviewed Wednesday said the television campaign would carefully abide by Federal Election Commission regulations, which allow unlimited party funds to be spent for "building the party."

Party officials said they did not yet know the specific dates of the ads because they will be based on Democratic charges and on polling data next year. The TV spots, the officials said, will contrast the current economy with the situation Mr. Reagan "inherited" from President Jimmy Carter, emphasizing Mr. Reagan's accomplishments and Republicans' views of their party's future.

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## Fania Fénelon, Musician At Auschwitz, Dies at 65

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Fania Fénelon, 65, a singer who survived a Nazi death camp by performing with an orchestra of women inmates, died Monday in a Paris hospital.

Miss Fénelon, born in Paris to a Catholic mother and a Jewish father, graduated from the Paris Conservatory. In 1940, at 22, she became a singer at Melody's Club in Paris, which was frequented by German officers and was thus, as she later recounted, a useful place to work for the Resistance. She was arrested in 1943 for anti-Nazi activities and deported.

At Birkenau, the extermination section of the Auschwitz camp, she became a member of the women's orchestra set up by the camp officers. She recalled that the prisoners played marches, waltzes and operatic selections — Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" was a particular favorite of the commandant.

Miss Fénelon's book recounting her imprisonment, "Playing for Time," became a U.S. television film in 1980. Vanessa Redgrave, a supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organization, was cast in the leading role, despite protests from Miss Fénelon and Jewish leaders. (AP, Reuters)

C. Clyde Ferguson Jr., 59, diplomat and law professor, died Wednesday at St. Jude's Hospital in Boston. He was a Harvard University professor and a diplomat who served in Nigeria and Uganda, was found dead Wednesday, the uni-

versity announced. He apparently had a heart attack.

As ambassador at large and coordinator for relief for civilians in the Nigerian civil war in 1969, he negotiated a relief agreement between the Nigerian government and Biafran rebels.

On December 15th, 1983, in Kuwait

KHALIL W. SANBAR

Beloved husband of MYRA, father of JUDY, Services were held at St. Jude's Church on Thursday December 22nd. Family: 2, rue Solway, Paris 75116.

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## U.S. Judge Forbids Removal of Jurors Because of Race

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Prosecutors cannot systematically exclude people from serving on juries solely on account of their race, a federal judge has ruled in ordering a new trial for a black man convicted of robbing a white college student.

Judge Eugene H. Nickerson held Wednesday that the rejection of potential jurors through the prosecution's peremptory challenges — for which no cause need be given — could abridge constitutional fair trial and equal protection guarantees when exercised systematically to exclude blacks.

The U.S. Constitution "prohibits racial discrimination not only because race is almost always irrelevant, but also because distinctions based on race are invidious," Judge Nickerson wrote. "No compelling governmental purpose justifies a prosecutor's use of peremptory challenges solely on the basis of race."

In the case in question, Michael McCray, a black, was convicted of robbery three years ago by an all-white jury after the prosecution used its peremptory challenges to exclude seven blacks and one Hispanic person from the jury panel. Calling this "a prima facie case of discrimination," the judge said, "The trial court should have required the prosecutor to offer some reason other than race alone for each of these challenges."

The three-year study, conducted by two Columbia University professors and released Wednesday, ranked Sweden, France and West Germany as the most generous toward families headed by low-income or unemployed persons or single mothers.

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## U.S. Ranks 8th in Study Of Aid to Poor Families

United Press International

NEW YORK — Poor families in the United States receive less aid than such families in seven other major industrial countries, according to a study financed by the Social Security Administration.

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# NEW ISSUES NOVEMBER 1983

A MONTHLY REVIEW OF MAJOR ISSUES AND THEIR UNDERWRITERS PUBLISHED IN THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Surgery for El Salvador

It has taken three years for the Reagan administration to lift the rocks in El Salvador and confront the bloody spectacle beneath. For compelling reasons, President Reagan is finally demanding that San Salvador rid itself of the patrons of rightist terror. He offers the carrot of more aid. But after so many false certifications of progress, he also needs to brandish the stick of cutting aid.

Belatedly, the administration's strategists have recognized the reality that death squad murders are not the work of free-lance crazies. The perpetrators have a precise political purpose: to destroy El Salvador's land reform and its sponsors and to turn March's presidential election into a plebiscite for Roberto d'Aubuisson, the ex-president of the interim Assembly and paladin of the violent right.

So far the terror is working. A cowed Assembly has trimmed by half the amount of land available for distribution to peasants. Even as this crippling measure was debated, its opponents heard death threats by telephone. By raising the legal holdings from 360 to 600 acres, the measure eliminates most of the coffee, sugar and cotton farms from land reform. The promoters of the death squads talk about anti-communism, but it is the anti-communism of Al Capone. Their targets are not

guerrillas but trade unionists, Christian Democrats, peasants and businessmen. Their money comes from absentee oligarchs. Their gunmen are drawn from three "security" forces. And their political inspiration and protection comes from Mr. d'Aubuisson and his allies—not outsiders but a cancer within the system.

Ridding El Salvador of this cancer, if it can be done, will take more than the exiling of a few notorious killers, or America's expulsion of their Miami paymasters. It requires changing institutions and attitudes. It requires open U.S. support for beleaguered democrats, and unequivocal hostility to their tormentors on the right as well as the left. Otherwise the elections on which Americans are banking will enshrine the masters of the death squads.

Hopelessness, endless killings, guerrillas in control of a third of the country—such is the situation of a country edging to nightfall. As our colleague Lydia Chavez has reported, one feeling is shared by most Salvadorans, urban or rural, rich or poor: "If there is any hope for an early improvement in the situation," it rests on decisions that can only be made by the United States. It is this poignant faith that Mr. Reagan will disappoint if his remedies now amount to prescribing more aspirin.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Bet on Manila's Future

U.S. policy has not caught up with the sea change in Filipino politics since the murder of Benigno S. Aquino four months ago. The outcry against President Ferdinand Marcos has spread from Manila to remote villages. Yet Washington, preoccupied with vital bases, shows a foolish neutrality between a discredited dictator and his democratic challengers.

A more principled stand would bet on the future and would risk little.

Mr. Marcos demands \$900 million over five years for use of Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base—nearly double the current rent. But, more immediately, he needs \$3 billion in new loans to stave through the severe crisis of his 18-year rule. The Philippines already owes \$25 billion, and political uncertainty leaves its credit in tatters. The cost of a bailout just negotiated with the International Monetary Fund will be high unemployment, empty shops, and social unrest.

Meanwhile, Mr. Marcos has failed to deliver the promised impartial inquiry into the murder of his rival. His first commission dissolved itself; its successor dredged up enough to make all official explanations suspect. His foreign minister, the aging Carlos Romulo, has broken a long silence to express his shame over the

damage done to the good name of the Philippines by the Aquino murder.

Mr. Marcos suspended a democratic constitution a decade ago, contending that he alone could block a leftist takeover. The middle classes that supported him have moved into opposition. As dissent spreads, so has awareness of gross violations of human rights. This repression has been verified by teams of American lawyers and scientists, after a shocked tour of jails and detention centers.

The opposition is scarcely revolutionary. It wants a clear line of succession if the ailing Mr. Marcos steps down, and it does not want his formidable wife, Imelda. After rejecting this demand as a "conspiracy" against him, Mr. Marcos finally agreed that if he departs, a president and vice president would be elected in two months. A coalition of democratic parties also wants free elections for all national offices next May, an end of rule by decree and an amnesty for political prisoners.

To nudge the Marcos regime toward these reforms is a worthy and attainable goal for the United States—even if bases were the only consideration. Their availability ultimately depends on the Filipino people, the real landlords. The time to woo them is now.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## \$100,000 Christmas Tree

Does your Christmas tree have \$100,000 worth of ornaments on it? Not likely. Not even President Reagan has a tree like that. But Senator William Roth does. The tree the Delaware Republican put up in his office has ornaments costing exactly \$101,119—at least if you pay Defense Department prices for them.

They are not, you see, standard ornaments. They include a wreath that cost the Pentagon \$9,600—though Senator Roth's aides were able to purchase them in bulk at 12 cents apiece. We doubt that the F-16 antenna motor pin on Mr. Roth's tree is as attractive as your ornaments. But it was surely more expensive for the Air Force, which paid \$7,407—compared to the free-market price of 2.4 cents.

You get the idea. Senator Roth has come up with a nifty way of dramatizing some of the things the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee be chairs has recently found. These

prices were not isolated instances of corruption; they are, it seems, endemic to the Pentagon's procurement process. Mr. Roth says he will introduce legislation to change the system by requiring more procurement from standard or outside sources, by requiring more audits, and by putting more emphasis on cost-cutting in employees' evaluations.

It is interesting that it has taken a senator of the administration's party, one who is no knee-jerk opponent of higher military spending, to dramatize this issue; and interesting as well that the Christmas tree gimmick may well attract more attention than a set of sober hearings. There may be no easy, permanent way to cure the Pentagon's tendency to pay absurdly high prices. But that is no reason to suppress the outrage engendered by a \$101,119 Christmas tree.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### The Task Before Arafat

There is renewed talk that King Hussein and Yasser Arafat may draw closer, with the king seeking to revive support for the Reagan peace plan. But Mr. Arafat now is in a position to back a plan that failed to secure support last April from the National Palestine Council. The king must move carefully, forging links with Mr. Arafat could mean Syria would move in gangs to destabilize Jordan. No Arab state, not even Jordan, will tolerate an independent PLO force in its territory.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

### Reagan's Instincts on Space

If Ronald Reagan has taught the political community anything in the last two decades or so, it is that his political instincts are absolute.

ly unequalled. Whatever the substantive merits of a permanent space station orbiting Earth, proposing it will help to identify him with a perennially important campaign theme in American life: the future.

The need for candidates to project themselves as "forward-looking" is rooted deeply in the American political tradition. The founding fathers were children of the Enlightenment, convinced that citizens could shape a society that in turn shaped the future, rather than passively accepting whatever was to come. To offer a "vision of the future" is a permanent obligation of would-be presidents.

This, I think, is the key to understanding why the Reagan administration is prepared to expend political capital and public funds on a project whose worth does not instantly commend itself to Americans.

—Syndicated columnist Jeff Greenfield

## FROM OUR DEC. 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1908: A Left-Bank Student Protest**  
PARIS — The demonstration of dissatisfaction on the part of the medical students in the Latin Quarter has not yet ended, and the protest against the change in the system of examining for admission to the "agrégation" of medicine is assuming considerable proportions. There was calm around the Ecole de Médecine (on the morning of Dec. 22), but in the afternoon a hostile demonstration was held on the Place. The police were brought to the scene. Those students protesting the new system of examination declare that it favors those who have considerable private means, that it is too much of a memory test, that it is unfair in some technical particulars, and that it will render the study of medicine too theoretical.

**1933: Bolstering Belgian Defenses**  
BRUSSELS — By 86 Catholic and Liberal votes against 50 Socialist and Communist votes, the Belgian Chamber (on Dec. 22) voted extraordinary credits totaling \$20 million for the defense of the eastern frontiers of Belgium. The credits will be spread over two years. Belgium will be defended against invasion from the east by a system of concrete, posts and forts, extending from Antwerp to the French frontier. The army will be equipped with modern munitions; bombing and pursuit planes will be increased and the anti-gas and medical services will be equipped with the latest devices. A new frontier regiment of Ardennes infantry has been formed and the Liege and Namur forts have been restored.

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## A Divided Lebanon May Be Most U.S. Can Hope For

WASHINGTON — The United States is in a fix in Lebanon. Its central security interest in the region is not Lebanon, but preserving Western access to the oil-producing region around the Gulf and preventing Arab-Israeli conflicts from exploding. That should limit U.S. engagement in Lebanon and it argues strongly against becoming directly embroiled with Syria.

It also gives the United States some flexibility in deciding when its interests would be best served by reducing its commitment or withdrawing. In particular, American leaders should consider the possibility that a de facto partition of Lebanon is the best achievable outcome.

The role of the U.S. marines has evolved considerably since they first arrived in August 1982. For more than 15 months, they have been charged with helping the government of Amin Gemayel extend its writ and military capabilities in the country, thus providing a basis for departure of all foreign forces—Syrian, Israeli and Palestinian. The Gemayel government is the nearest thing to a legitimate authority, but it is only one faction in a snake pit of 1,000-year-old hatreds.

In using U.S. naval guns to defend Mr. Gemayel's army against Syrian-backed Druze and Palestinian forces, the United States took on an explicitly partisan role—a dangerous mission with an unattainable goal, at least without much larger U.S. forces and a risk of war with Syria that is disproportionate to the goal.

What now? An immediate pull-out of the marines would lead to the collapse of the Gemayel government and leave chaos. Americans should not be troubled by fears that it would undermine the assertive U.S. image—an image, overly prized by some people in Washington. What should give pause is the possibility that a pullout could seriously undermine belief in the reliability of American power, particularly among friendly regimes in the Gulf region.

Good sense suggests that American forces should not be in Lebanon overtly. The Reagan administration should now propose, after consulting with the European nations participating in the multinational force, a new arrangement in Lebanon—a withdrawal of the marines and the rest of that force and, if necessary, a partition of Lebanon. If such an arrangement can be negotiated with the various armed players, the United States should leave anyway and let them find their own solution.

What would the new arrangement be? The Syrian presence would remain as it is in the Bekaa valley and northern Lebanon. The Israelis would hold their positions in the south or find a Lebanese surrogate to do it for them. A reconstituted central government—including Druze and Shiite participants, and probably Syrian-influenced—would rule Beirut and as much more of the country as it could.

As things stand, such an arrangement would probably not be accepted by enough of the parties to make it work. Partly for that reason, it has been suggested that Israeli or American forces teach the Syrians a lesson, thus presumably making them and their clients more amenable to a negotiated settlement.

The problem is that the Israelis clearly do not consider such a role part of their end of the revived United States-Israeli "strategic cooperation." And both the American public and the American military correctly lack enthusiasm for taking on such a task. Moreover, it is very unlikely to work. It would improve Syrian standing in the Arab world, polarize other Arabs against the United States and allow the Soviet

By Harold Brown

The writer was defense secretary under President Jimmy Carter.

Union to bleed the United States on the chessboard.

Yet the Syrians probably do want to reduce their dependence on Moscow. And they do want to regain sovereignty over the Golan Heights. It should be part of U.S. policy to engage Syria in the peace process, not only in Lebanon but in Arab-Israeli matters. The chances are poor: It will be more difficult now than it would have been in 1980 or 1981. Certainly, Syrian participation may require at least tacit Soviet acquiescence. But without Syrian involvement, the chances for Middle East peace are poorer still.

Disappointing as it may seem, such a de facto partition would allow the United States to turn its attention to its more fundamental goals in the region—peace in the Gulf and progress on the Palestinian issue. Neither is within easy grasp. The United States has little influence with Iran or Iraq, and the failure to follow up on the commitments to Palestinian autonomy in the Camp David accords suggests that American influence on Israel—let alone on the Palestinians—is not all that it might be. But this is all the more reason to get on with those problems and to find a way to get out of a sideshow where the United States has still fewer cards and only a secondary strategic interest.

The New York Times

## Campaign '84: The 12 What-Ifs and the 3 Certainties

WASHINGTON — A Chinese pundit, surveying the U.S. politics, would have to conclude that this is the time of the Three Certainties.

**Certainty Number One:** President Reagan will run for re-election. He will turn the picture of hanging in the Cabinet Room of Calvin ("I do not choose to run") Coolidge to the wall, and in a pre-birthright present to the American people, will announce on Jan. 29 that he will accede to the panic-stricken pleas of Republicans everywhere and tend to the unfinished business before him.

**Certainty Number Two:** Walter Mondale will roll relentlessly through the early primaries and wrap up the Democratic nomination by "Super Tuesday," March 13. A corollary of this certainty is the leap to the conclusion—before a vote is taken anywhere—that John Glenn is washed up, his candidacy a fizzle before it left the launch pad.

**Certainty Number Three:** Next November, riding the crest of an economic boom and a pride in U.S. defenses and national will, Mr. Reagan will swat Mr. Mondale as FDR swatted Tom Dewey.

Upon this trio of fundamentals are all economic projections made and political prognostications formulated; rarely has the consensus so resoundingly concurred. Yet when he recalls the recent upset of the Peronists in Argentina, or the signs of a Beijing power struggle shown by the Chinese press coverage of the party general secretary, Hu Yaobang, our wise pundit turns to the ancient school of analysis known as the Twelve What-Ifs.

What if Mr. Reagan announces that he plans to spend 1984 working for peace and noninflationary prosperity undisturbed by cross-election-year politics? Not likely, but the possibility haunts.

On the Second Certainty, what if John Glenn benefits from the current, widespread hoping at his organizational ability and his free-fall poll ratings by doing better than expected in Iowa and New Hampshire? The media, tired of stomping on him and in need of a contest, will hail his startling comeback: a less-than-resounding defeat will thus be transformed into a moral victory and funds will miraculously appear.

Or what if Walter Mondale refuses to appear at a Debate of the Eight candidates in New Hampshire, thereby showing terminal front-runneritis and opening opportunities for others?

Or what if Mr. Mondale sits meekly at the table during a New Hampshire debate while the Rev. Jesse Jackson steals the show by exhorting him and his wishy-washy opposition to Reaganism? In this event, even middle-class black Democrats would abandon Mr. Mondale and follow Mr. Jackson, while whites turned off by Mr. Jackson (and by Mr. Mondale's gingerly handling of him) would turn toward someone who shows more gutsiness.

What if Mr. Mondale makes a mistake on the trail or in debate, and Jackson forces him enough out of the convention to make a sudden push for Edward Kennedy?

On the Third Certainty, assuming the first two hold, what if the rosy glow of polls and economic statistics of year-end 1983 disappears by November 1984, as such happy trends all too often do—will Mr. Reagan have gone to Beijing too soon?

What if the Dr. Glooms are finally right, and the deficit does cause interest rates to soar, and the market slumps, and the unemployment figures rise—will Reaganomics once again be a term of opprobrium? What if the 73-year-old Mr. Reagan gets so much as a nosebleed—would that call up a vision in voters' minds of a president approaching 80, not merely hearing-impaired but suffering the normal ills of age?

What if Mr. Reagan goes into the televised debates expected to demolish his opponent, as he did in 1980, and Mr. Mondale, as an untested underdog, performs as John Kennedy did against the favored Richard Nixon?

What if the hard right, tired of being united by its own creature and dismayed at U.S. economic support of the Soviet Union, stays home?

What if a war breaks out somewhere that does not lend itself to Grenade-like surgical action?

The Eleven What-Ifs may cause a few shudders, but are not likely to shake the Three Certainties. Paradoxically, that is because of the Twelfth What-If, which even the most contrary contrarian must consider: What if the unexpected does not take place, and the year grinds on serenely uninterrupted by surprises?

But the Chinese pundit will understand this: The fact that the Twelfth What-If is impossible is the Fourth Certainty.

The New York Times



## Pregnant: Blessed, Pressed and Gender-Guessed

NEW YORK — As a sociologist, I have always known that attitudes toward reproduction vary from society to society, but it was not until I became pregnant that some of the distinctions were really brought home to me.

The first six months of my pregnancy were spent in Austria, where old Victorianism still apply. By the middle of my sixth month, my contours had undergone a distinct change, but none of my neighbors or colleagues ever mentioned or appeared to notice it. The only response came in the form of mildly disapproving looks from Vienna's notoriously crabby elderly generation, which regards children as a noisy grievance to dogs. But even they still know what is proper—and God help any able-bodied man who fails to leap to his feet and offer his seat in the subway or streetcar to a pregnant woman. Other than this, pregnancy is an intimate condition and it would have been inappropriate for any Austrian to refer to it as unbecoming.

In the United States, I soon came to realize, no such inhibitions apply. Pregnancy is not only a suitable topic for conversation, it almost demands comment. But there are regional differences. In Southern California, where I spent the seventh month, a kind of frontier mentality appears to apply. You are populating the desert, even if it is no longer a desert, and for this you merit approval. Men jovially tell you that their wives, sisters or daughters have just had a child. "How many months?" strangers will ask from across the street. Health food managers offer free vitamins; delicatessen clerks insist that you buy yogurt "for the baby."

The New York attitude initially appears more Viennese. A contribution to the size of the city's population, one is given to understand, is neither necessary nor desirable. While in California male attention was benign, in New York there were vulgar comments. Even the well-intentioned feel called upon to be witty. A guard in the Whitney Museum gestured toward my belly and cryptically muttered "Little Boy Blue," possibly alluding to the color of my dress and his preferred gender for children. A salesman in Charvati favored me with a long recitation of Old Testament passages related to the blessing of having children and concluded with the hope that I might have a son.

Any apparent similarity between Vienna and New York vanishes when one uses the subway or bus system. If anyone at all offers you a seat, it is likely to be another woman. You will have to grab it fast, before a male beats you to it. "That's what you young women get for your women's lib," a middle-aged lady observed, not without gratification, as in the last week of my pregnancy three

opened, the Arab men strode forward, certain that the Earth was theirs. But they had not reckoned with the African women. Casting a combative eye over the line of men, they grasped me firmly by both arms and propelled my 5-month-old pregnancy before them like a banner, marching through the boarding gates with a triumphant laugh, and leaving a queue of thunderstruck Arab men behind them.

The writer, a journalist and sociologist, usually is based in Austria. She contributed this column to The New York Times.

## More Peace, Fewer Coups On Earth...

By Charles Lewis Taylor

BLACKSBURG, Virginia — "More governments are changed by coups d'état than by elections," asserts the advertising blurb for a well-known book on coups. That belief is widespread among many armchair analysts, but it is wrong. Actual counts of events tell a different story.

According to surveys done at Yale University and at the Science Center in West Berlin between 1948 and 1977, only 238 of 1,833 changes of chief executives in 136 countries were brought about by violence or the direct of it. The selection of 1,645 presidents, prime ministers and other national executives took place through conventional legal or other customary procedures. The proportion of unconventional, or irregular, changes jumped in the mid-1960s and early 1970s, but even then it never reached more than one-quarter of all executive changes.

In 69 countries—just over half—not a single coup took place in the 30-year period.

On the other hand, every independent country made at least one change in executive office through conventional procedures. This was true in spite of the fact that many Third World countries were independent for only a portion of the period.

To be sure, not all peaceful change is democratic change. Most countries do not hold democratic values as they are understood in the West. Only 36 countries were found to carry on open political processes most of the time. To have an open political system a country must provide the right and opportunity for the great majority of its citizens to participate in the electoral process. Political parties must be free to organize and compete for public office, and it must be possible to vote leaders out of office.

Of course, there is a relationship between democracy and peaceful change. Only four democratic countries had coups, all of them early in the 30-year period. They became more democratic as time passed. But there is also a relationship between Communism and the absence of coups: Change takes place in Communist countries by other means.

Most coups, as that term is normally used, take place in the Third World. Even for these countries, however, it would be wrong to assert that violence is the primary means of governmental change. More than one-third of the non-Communist countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America had no coups in the years between 1949 and 1977. Somewhat more than half of all the executive changes in these regions were brought about by regularly constituted means.

Violence not necessarily directed toward immediate government change is more widespread. Riots were reported at least sometime during the 30-year period for all but 10 of the countries, protest demonstrations for all but 14 and political strikes for all but 25. Countries without these kinds of protests tend to be either very small European states or less developed countries in Africa. Western industrialized nations headed the list for riots, protests and strikes with political overtones. Communist countries were somewhat lower.

The more economically developed a country, the more likely it is to have people who are ready to engage in political protest. This seems true under socialism as well as capitalism. The number of people killed in domestic political conflict differs little between East and West. For the Soviet Union, 411 such deaths were recorded in the period. For the United States, the number was 434. Most political deaths occurred in countries that underwent civil wars, and most of these wars were in the Third World.

Nevertheless, much of the world is peaceful most of the time. The statistics were collected on a daily basis for each of the 136 countries over the 30-year period. Six separate types of turmoil were recorded separately, providing approximately 9 million possibilities for "event reports." But of these, only about 60,000 actually have entries. On most days in most countries not much is happening.

This does not deny the enormous significance of the occasional violent event—or, even more, of the series of violent events in some countries. But, when viewed as a whole, a greater proportion of the world's countries and people are more peaceful than not. That is the reality.

The writer, a professor of political science at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, and co-author of the "World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators," wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

**Lebanon: Don't Run**  
Regarding the editorial "A Quick Pullout Is The Best Option" (ET, Dec. 14) by Gene R. Larocque and David T. Johnson:

Running away and breaking American commitments hardly seems to be an adequate way of preserving national prestige. A pullout would also validate the efficiency of the Syrian terrorist techniques, encouraging their wide use.

The argument that the United States has exhausted all possible responses besides flight is difficult to believe. Military conquest is hopelessly not the only way of pressuring

Syria to the bargaining table. Threatening to increase military and economic support to her hostile neighbors (Iraq, Jordan, Israel) as well as devising more acceptable proposals are only a few of the possibilities.

Giving up far too late, as the United States did in Vietnam, is not a reason for giving up too soon.

RICHARD WOLFE  
Copenhagen

Due to a transcription error, a story on this page Thursday gave the location of the Solidarity office headed by Jerzy Milewski as Warsaw; it should have said Brussels.

Ronald Reagan

There are now so many competing for the spotlight that even the most talented artists are doomed to mediocrity or worse. They cannot hold in awe.

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December 23, 1983

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# Ronald Searle on Wine: Full, Fruity Character

PARIS—The season to be jolly: a time for the pulling of corks and the dropping of such phrases as "distinctive nose" or "round and supple" or "should remain in the cellar for two or three years." The phrases are familiar enough and

MARY BLUME

have ruined many a casual tittle. Now Ronald Searle, the gentle scourge of humbug, has de-

cided to illustrate what he calls the excruciating verbal acrobatics that accompany so much wine drinking. No one could fail to be amused by his presumption.

The result is the usual amazing Searle cocktail of airy arabesque and mordant wit collected into "The Illustrated Winespeak: Ronald Searle's Wicked World of Winetasting," published this fall at \$6.95 by Souvenir Press (43 Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3PA).

Each phrase is authentic and Searle says he has enough left over for a sequel. "Hand on

heart, I invented nothing," he says. "The field of wine is so rich in jargon that the problem is selecting and not inventing."

Searle, English-born but long resident in France, is a champagne drinker himself, rather eccentrically choosing a brand shipped from Provence. Eccentricity, as he points out in the preface of "Ronald Searle in Perspective," a major collection of drawings that will be published next spring, is the birthright of those born in East Anglia and doty enough to support its insubstantial climate for generations. His family, he says, was considered quite normal in Cambridge, where he grew up, even though Aunt Edie was known to dust the coal and his father's cousins, Dobby and Joan, earned their living on the music hall stage as lady serpents.

Searle was, he says, weaned on homemade wine. "Throughout a childhood of nights punctuated by exploding bottles of overexcited elderberry, turnip, parsnip, potato, dandelion and other lethal brews concocted by my mother, a simple country girl from remotest Wiltshire, many were the family suppers that would end with me under the table, pressing my

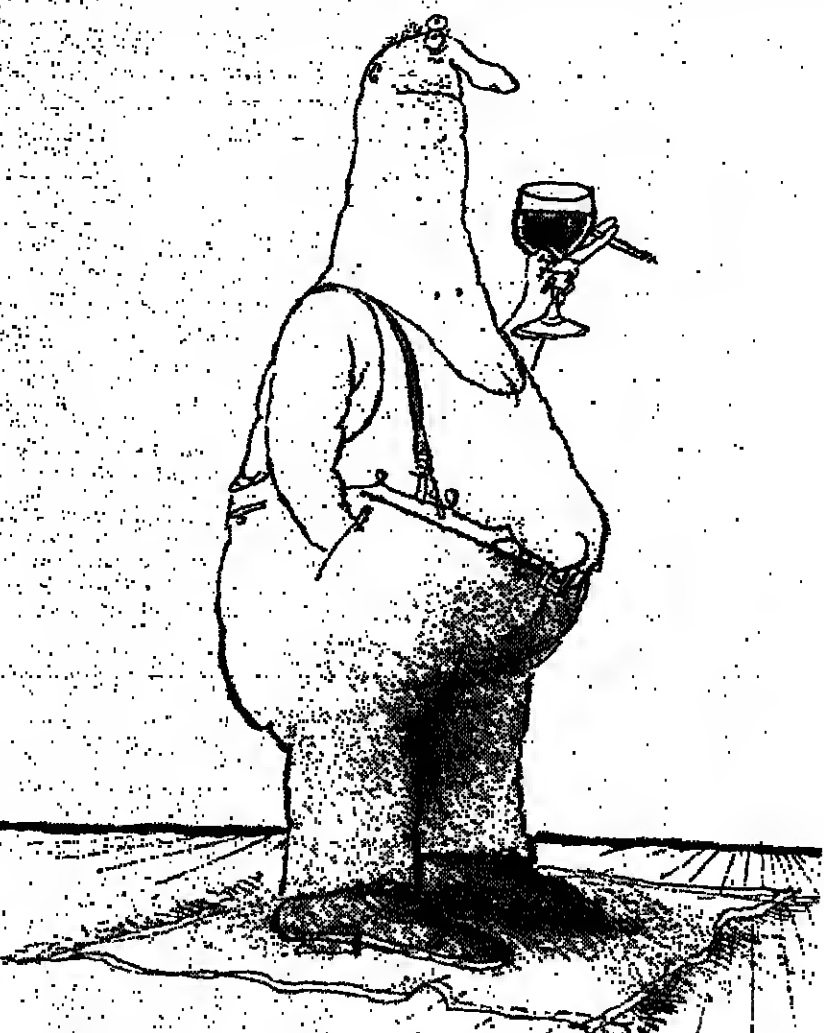
spinning head on the chilly lino to prevent it flapping its wings and circling East Anglia.

"No one," he adds, "ever fathomed why I should get flushed and have dizzy spells after a substantial meal and a health-giving home-made natural tonic containing nothing more than baker's yeast and unsold garden produce."

His stomach having been deeply afflicted by World War II, which he spent in a prison camp after being, as a Tokyo newspaper once put it, captured by the Japanese, Searle drinks only conventionally made wines these days and admits that the art of wine-tasting has its own brand of remarkable poets. These, he adds, are usually as rare as the delicate vintages they praise. What he is after in his book is the wine snob or the salesman enlightening "the baffled customer regarding the more esoteric aspects of, say, Rotterdam rouge."

His own contribution to winespeak is stoutly affirmative: "Wine," he states, "is what one would give up women and song for."

And, he adds, raising his glass of bubbly, "Cheers!"



Unpretentious



Leave to age



Lots of body, but supple

Illustrations by Ronald Searle

## For Conductors, a Downbeat

by Donal Henahan

NEW YORK—Not long ago, as I sat listening to one of the world's famous symphony orchestras casually dispose of a concert program as if it were a roll of paper toweling, it occurred to me that most of the musicians on the stage had probably come of age too late to know what it means to play, week in and week out, under a great conductor. The symphonic scene today is not devoid of talented, well-schooled leaders, but it looks pallid indeed compared to the efflorescence of baton-wielding masters shortly before and shortly after World War II.

Consider for a moment the situation that prevailed during the first three decades after that war, when a partial list of renowned maestros prowling about the world would have included the following: Arturo Toscanini, Wilhelm Furtwängler, Bruno Walter, Pierre Monteux, Otto Klemperer, Leopold Stokowski, Serge Koussevitzky, Fritz Reiner, Arthur Rodzinski, Thomas Beecham, George Szell, Karl Böhm, Hermann Scherchen, Josef Krips, Charles Munch, Jascha Horenstein, Dimitri

There are now so many orchestras playing year-round schedules, all competing for the handful of respected artists, that musicians are doomed many evenings to face a mediocre or uninspiring leader whom they cannot take seriously, let alone hold in awe.

Mitropoulos, Erich Kleiber, Georg Solti, Willem Mengelberg, Erich Kleiber, Rafael Kubelík, Guido Cantelli, Hans Knappertsbusch, Hans Rosbaud, Antal Dorati, Carlo Maria Giulini, Hans Knappebush, Herbert von Karajan, Leonard Bernstein, Eugene Ormandy, and the list could go on. Orchestras looking for music directors or guests had their pick of a rich, apparently inexhaustible, harvest of talent.

There is no need to belabor the obvious. We do live in a different age. Of the names above, Ormandy, Solti, Kubelík, Dorati, Bernstein and Karajan still appear on concert programs, but they represent a shrinking tradition of unchallengeable competence and authority.

Why this should be can be debated, but the fact remains that we no longer live in a time when any of the top orchestras, no matter how long-lived, can fill its guest-conducting roster with a succession of revered maestros. There are now so many orchestras playing year-round schedules, all competing for the handful of respected artists, that musicians are doomed on too many evenings to face a mediocre or uninspiring leader whom they cannot take seriously, let alone hold in awe.

There are always a few solidly grounded musicians and technicians coming along, of course, some of whom could in time command the kind of authority and public recognition that previous generations of conductors enjoyed.

The passing years are likely to add the patina of old-mastery, for example, to people of such diverse conducting gifts and temperaments as Bernard Haitink, Klaus Tennstedt, Colin Davis, Mstislav Rostropovich and Pierre Boulez.

Moreover, I have at hand Philip Hart's updated and revised edition of his 1979 book, "Conductors—A New Generation," in which he argues the case of eight fairly young men whom he believes are destined some day to occupy podiums on Olympus. On his admittedly biased list he puts Edo de Waart, Daniel Barenboim, Andrew Davis, Claudio Abbado, Riccardo Muti, Zubin Mehta, Seiji Ozawa and James Levine.

There is no point in quarreling grumpily might be easily made up from those whom Hart omits, including Carlos Kleiber, Lorin Maazel, Vladimir Ashkenazy, André Previn, Neville Martinson, Leonard Slatkin, Christoph von Dohnányi, Simon Rattle and Dennis Russell Davies.

In the catalogs above, you will notice. I have not mentioned the newly appointed music director of the Detroit Symphony, Gintaro Herbig, an East German who represents an interesting class of dark-horse conductors in the maestro derby.

When his appointment was announced the other day I had to go to the

new Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians to find out something about him. Like Klaus Tennstedt, whose path he seems to follow, the 52-year-old Herbig has spent most of his career behind the Iron Curtain, which may, for all we know, hide a rich lode of conducting talent from us. He has conducted in England and is not unknown in North America, having appeared of late in Dallas, Houston, Washington, San Diego and Montreal. From 1977 to 1980, he was the principal guest conductor of the Dallas Symphony.

He grew to musical maturity in the same Central European, German-orientated tradition that spawned so many of the great conductors of former generations. Before moving into the symphonic orbit in Dresden and Berlin, he spent a decade in Weimar and Potsdam as an opera and theater conductor. Out of just such theatrical backgrounds came the Walters, Klemperers, Reiners, Szells and other symphonic giants of indelible memory.

And yet, it is symptomatic of this lean period that Detroit should have had to look so far beyond the horizon when its music directorship fell vacant. At the moment, several other American orchestras face similar dilemmas. With Giulini in poor health, Los Angeles is playing the same lottery that turned up Herbig's name. So is San Francisco, which has announced that it will part company with de Waart, but has found no successor as yet. Half a dozen other major orchestras around the world are holding on to minor or immature talents simply because the pool of available maestros is so shallow at the moment.

It is possible, of course, that we romantically exalt the conductors of the past and thus underrate those of our own day. That possibility would be more easily entertained if historic recordings and many living witnesses did not exist to testify otherwise. But it is true that since the arrival of high-fidelity recordings and FM radio, music listeners have become more familiar with the standard orchestral repertoire and may be harder to impress.

Before technology changed the musical world so drastically, bringing faithful reproductions of the best musical art into every home, the general musical public may have been more naive and more ready to accept any reasonably good performance as brilliant. Even with our shelves full of recordings to check memory against, we tend to bear live performances very selectively, recalling the best moments and letting the others fade.

Think, then, what it was like a couple of generations ago, when even a devoted concertgoer would have had trouble encountering performances of all Beethoven symphonies, say, in a decade. Now the mighty nine are daily radio fare, difficult to avoid.

What can a conductor do to the "Eroica" today that would certify him as one of the immortals? He can impress his individual views on the work only within such narrow limits that his ideas may be difficult for the ordinary concertgoer to discern. He certainly is not allowed the interpretive leeway that his famed predecessors enjoyed by divine right. His listeners are too familiar with how the work goes, in a broad, superficial way, to be pleased with major changes.

Furthermore, the incessant international publicity that any conductor receives today is a double-edged sword: it not only makes him a celebrity but also makes the public aware of his all-too-human personal traits.

If Toscanini were to reappear today and begin his career all over, he would soon be demystified. He would be grilled on talk shows about his love life and during intermissions of his televised concerts about his baton-breaking rages and other temperamental quirks. In a very short time he would be called before the musicians' union to explain the precise meaning of certain Italian names he called the first trombone for missing an entry. He would be ordered to stop harassing musicians who make mistakes—or else. In short, he might never be allowed to become Toscanini. He might decide to go into computer programming or astrophysics instead of music.

Of course, it also is possible the symphony orchestra has evolved to a point in its history where the cult of the dictator-conductor, which often in the past led to insufferable musical excesses as well as legendary performances, no longer is a workable tradition.

In more than one famous orchestra right now the music director is far more respectful of the musicians, because of the power of their union, than they are of him. That change in the atmosphere, in some ways a healthy one, has been evident all over the world for some years and has not invariably led to orchestral anarchy.

Perhaps all we have lost, finally, is an illusion. Perhaps there are no great men and never were. Perhaps—but I don't believe it.

Still, if the myth of the omnipotent conductor is dead or fast dying, what does its passing mean to the future of symphonic music? No plausible alternative to the famous disciplinarians has yet made itself plain. It does look as if, though the puissant old titans are all but extinct, their heirs are still struggling to be born.

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## Bruce Lee Need Not Apply

by Vicky Elliott

HONG KONG—Hong Kong manufactures films, like everything else, efficiently and cheaply. The components are assembled, the gaudy trappings added, and a calibrated blend of kung fu and pornography processed into products with names like "Butterfly Murders" and "Woman Object." Fong Yuk-ping, one of the colony's newest filmmakers, sees things differently.

His films are intimate portraits of life in low-rent, high-rise Hong Kong, where life is lived vertically, in the upper air of the resettlement blocks stacked up the crowded hillsides, or horizontally, in the flat waste of squatter shacks and the rafts of floating junkies. Here, violence is the angry father wielding a bamboo cane; sex, two teen-agers on an island camping holiday.

Fong, 36, known also as Allen Fong, comes from a family that has lived here almost 200 years (his grandfather's grandfather came over to farm on Hong Kong Island). He left to major in Cinema Studies at the University of Southern California, but that doesn't mean he disparages the productions of the Golden Harvest and Run Run Shaw studios. "Every filmmaker faces reality with his own vision," he said recently, withdrawing into an empty corner of a teashop on Nathan Road. "The violent side is also the reality of Hong Kong—this is a violent city. And if you're making pornography, you're also reflecting the reality: Hong Kong is very sex-oriented."

His version of reality, the humdrum reality of fish stalls and dingy clerical offices and factories where they piece radios together, can be tasted in "Father and Son," released in 1981, and "Ah Ying," which closed in Hong Kong this month after a short run.

One of his characters says, "I want to make a film that reflects our times. If I don't, nobody will ever know we existed." Fong says that isn't the way he would put it—he is a collected and modest person who visibly shrinks from the pretentious. But his two films, which promise to get a better airing abroad than they do at home, try to show what is going on under the bristling armor of chrome and plate glass that has been balanced over Hong Kong in the last 15 years.

"Father and Son," an exquisitely filmed piece about a boy in a squatter slum who wanted to grow up to be a movie maker ("It's personal rather than autobiographical," Fong

says) was enthusiastically received at international film festivals. "Ah Ying," a subtle study of representation and reality, has already been seen in San Francisco where, appropriately enough, it ran back-to-back with Wim Wenders' "The State of Things," also a film about the making of films. "Ah Ying" goes on to the Berlin Film Festival in February and to a week of new directors' work at the New York Museum of Modern Art in March.

Where "Father and Son" is lyrical and linear, progressing chronologically toward the scene at the airport where the demanding father sees his difficult son off to his film school in the United States, "Ah Ying" is more complex and self-reflective, with more rough edges.

The new film is spun out of the lives of two real people: Hui So-ying, known at home as Ah Ying, who helps her parents sell fish in a Kowloon market, and Koh Wu, a would-be filmmaker who taught her acting at the Film Culture Center of Hong Kong before he died of hepatitis last year at the age of 40.

It was when Ah Ying, now 23, auditioned for another of Fong's projects, that the director, slowly came to know her and her family, who

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## It's Salade Russe and the Hell With It

by Craig Claiborne

NEW YORK—I was in a sauna one afternoon recently, and a man sitting next to me spoke up. "You're the food writer?" "Yes," I answered. "What do you think's going to happen to cooking over the next 10 years?" A couple of nights later, at dinner in a friend's home, the question was repeated in slightly different words.

It seems to be an involuntary year-end inquiry, and food writers are supposed to take stock of what has happened during the last 12 months and, more important, perhaps, what is likely to happen in kitchens not only in the months ahead, but in the years to come.

My answer is, if you will pardon my English, nouvelle cuisine. This accordion-pleated affair that affects amateurs and professionals alike can be expanded or contracted—for better or for worse—according to the whims and imagination of the cook or chef.

I feel strongly obliged to take issue with any and all of my colleagues—and they are legion—who tend to disparage, damn and belittle the whole notion of nouvelle cuisine. There are those who moan in their vitals and say it is the worst thing to have happened to the entire culture of good cooking since the invention of the can opener.

Nonsense! Nouvelle cuisine is the greatest innovation in the world of food since the food processor and, like that machine, it has opened up and broadened horizons in the world of cooking that slightly more than a decade ago were unthinkable. I simply do not understand the naïveté of those supposed professionals who contend that "traditional" cuisine remains the true and unalterable genius of French (and therefore the supreme) cooking.

Let us go back to the origins of traditional French cooking and the beginnings of the

nouvelle cuisine revolution in as simple and basic a way as possible.

For more than 50 years, traditional French cooking was pantry-locked, book-bound and straitjacketed, and all in the name of one man, Auguste EscOFFIER. Classic, or traditional, French cooking was, thanks to him, a prison whether the kitchen existed in Burgundy, Provence, Paris or in the so-called French kitchens of Manhattan, Fort Wayne, Indiana, or Singa-

pore. The rules had been codified and set down by that one individual, the priest of grand cuisine. Every well-known chef in the Western world and some few in the East were EscOFFIER's absolute apostles.

I am not a chef (I classify myself as a cook), but I was trained in the mid-1950s in Switzerland in what was still the heyday of EscOFFIER's influence. (The great chef died in 1935.) I was trained at a time when "according to EscOFFIER" was the not-to-be-questioned "holy writ." To go against his dictates was to face the contempt of your fellow cooks or chefs.

If EscOFFIER said that *potatoes de terre Anna* were created in this or that fashion, then you didn't vary that formula. If his formula for *salade russe* did not include fresh basil, you didn't dare demonstrate an adventurous and inspired genius by adding a leaf or two. If you worked in a professional kitchen, each day you made a gallon of hollandaise sauce and tossed it into everything. Each morning you turned bins of potatoes into something called *potatoes de terre duchesse*—that is, you made a potato-croquette mixture and piped it out with a "piping bag and star tube" and baked it as a garnish. Or you piped it around broiled meats and browned it.

A relatively large number of foods were cooked *à la minute*, but painstaking hours were consumed in the preparation of other dishes, such as a charcuterie of partridge or pheasant, in which a host of vegetables were intricately carved and put together in the most elaborate fashion possible to contain your game filling.

On a far less exalted plane, consider the preparation of vegetables, EscOFFIER style. Such simple things as brussels sprouts or cauliflower were cooked (generally overcooked) in boiling water until tender. They were then drained and given further cooking and an unconscionable quantity of butter.

I have nothing against an occasional platter,

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TRAVEL

# What's Doing in Athens

by Marvyn Howe

**A**THERNS — It is said that Athenians of the fifth century B.C. were outraged with Pericles for pampering and embellishing the capital, as if it were some vain woman, decking it out with costly stones, statues and temples. Pericles would not recognize his city today, for its features are weathered and its jewelry somewhat tarnished. But there is still that magic time at sunset when the light softens, spreading a rosy blush over the city's face and, by daylight, Athens has recovered her intense and aglow vitality.

The newcomer may have trouble seeking out Athens' ancient treasures, which risk being submerged and destroyed by the ills of modern life: masses of anonymous concrete, pounding traffic and corrosive air.

Planners are struggling desperately to revive the glories of Pericles' day. A major effort is under way to save the Acropolis, that monumental rock in the heart of ancient Athens. The visitor will have to endure scaffolding and fenced-off areas and cement copies of the original statues, with the satisfaction that the masterpieces of classic art and the temples of the Parthenon and the Erechtheion will be preserved for future generations.

Greece's minister of environment, Antonis Tritsis, has an ambitious plan to save historic Athens by incorporating the city's main monuments and archaeological sites into a vast cultural area of pedestrian walks. Plaka, that quiet 19th-century neighborhood that hugs the Acropolis, has already been greatly improved as a pedestrian area. Tritsis has given an ultimatum to all discos to get rid of disco music and amplifiers and to convert either into nightclubs or tavernas with live music, preferably guitars and bouzouki.

Meanwhile, the No. 1 problem for everybody is transport: buses are overcrowded and confusing for most visitors because their signs are, naturally, in Greek. The cost of a local ride costs 22 drachmas and is free before 8 A.M. A suburban train will take you to the port of Piraeus or to Kifissia for a few drachmas, but unfortunately it doesn't go anywhere else. Taxis are low priced but generally full or off duty, especially since private cars are permitted in the city center only on alternate days. A taxi will take you almost anywhere downtown for about 100 drachmas, but the driver will invariably stop to pick up other customers going your way.

Athens has two airports: the Olympic, or west, airport (for all Olympic Airways flights, international and domestic) and the international, or east, airport. Both are within city limits, so make sure the taxi meter is running; the fare to town by the direct route comes to about 330 drachmas with a small charge for luggage. In rush hour the taxi may take you on the long way on Kares Highway on the hills overlooking Athens, which means the meter will run up to about 400 drachmas.

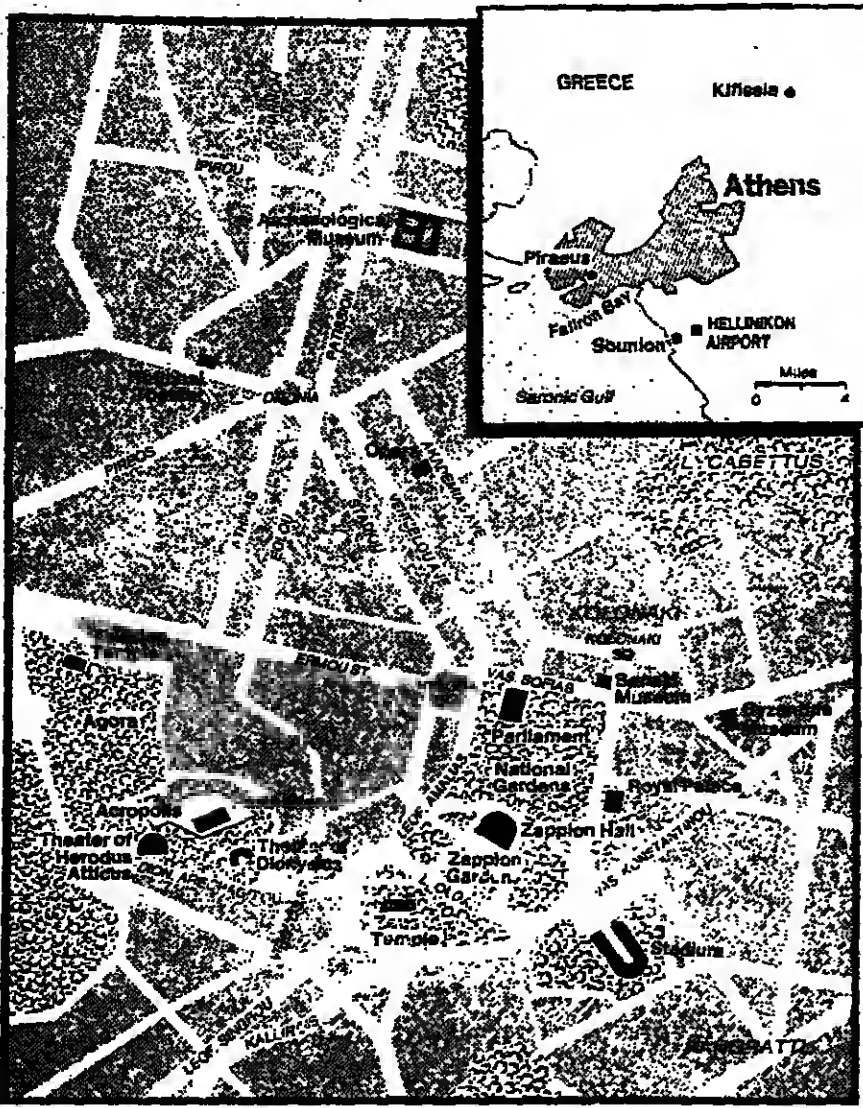
If there's a taxi strike or it's late at night and there are no taxis around, the bus from the International Airport is convenient because it takes you to central Constitution Square for 66 drachmas. It's best to walk around downtown Athens, and pleasant than waiting fruitlessly for a taxi. Although Athens has a population of 3.5 million, most sights are downtown, which is very accessible on foot.

Pollution is another problem — Athens has been declared one of Western Europe's most polluted cities, with Nice and Milan. It's particularly bad on stifling windless days in midsummer, which is one reason Athenians leave town then. Athens is at its best in the fall or winter on those crisp, clear windy days, when everyone breathes freely again.

Another hurdle for visitors to Athens is the hours. They are erratic, unfathomable and often highly annoying. Do as the Athenians do; you'll get more out of your stay. Athens is an early-to-rise, late-to-bed city with a long afternoon siesta that is presumably a long time, although it is said that when working couples get the housework done. Shops generally follow this routine, although some evenings they simply don't reopen. Museums and archaeological sites generally close afternoons in winter, as well as one day a week, either Monday or Tuesday.

Eating hours also differ: Lunch can begin at 1 P.M., but 2 is better and 3 quite acceptable. Some restaurants open for dinner at 8:30, most at 9, and if you prefer to dine when Greeks do then it is 10 P.M. or later.

Where the visitor will not have problems is in finding a suitable hotel; they exist at every price level.



The New York Times

There are three new luxury hotels aimed at the affluent business market. The Athenaeum Intercontinental Hotel opened a year ago and looks more like a modern art gallery, a kind of Athenian Pompidou Center with sculptures, murals and canvases by some of Greece's best contemporary artists. It is on Syngrou Avenue, Athens's new business center, more or less equidistant from the airport and the city center (doubles at about 7,000 to 12,000 drachmas; tel: 922-5950). Add 15 percent tax to the prices quoted here. Just down the road is the Leda Marriott, which opened last May, with its spectacular rooftop pool just across the way from the Acropolis (doubles at 6,000 to 8,000 drachmas; tel: 959-4946). It has the only Polynesian restaurant in town, the Kona Kai, which is expensive but oozing with status (dinner for two with wine, about 5,000 to 6,000 drachmas; tel: 952-5211).

The Asia Palace, which opened last summer on Syntagma (Constitution) Square across from Parliament, has doubles for 9,000 to 11,500 drachmas (tel: 664-3111). The hotel's Apokalypsis Restaurant looks out on a fourth-century B.C. wall discovered by chance during construction. It specializes in Greek cuisine; dinner for two with wine, about 5,000 drachmas (tel: 364-3112).

Then there are the old favorites: The Grande Bretagne, built in 1842 as a private mansion, has more class than its younger rivals (doubles at 6,000 to 8,800 drachmas; tel: 323-0251). The first international hotel that came to town, the Hilton, recently celebrated its 20th birthday and is getting a face lift. Outside, there are scaffolding and men cleaning up the marbles — just like the Acropolis; inside, the rooms are being remodeled with higher colors (doubles from 10,200 drachmas, plus tax; tel: 720-2011). The Hilton's rooftop Galaxy Bar and Supper Club enjoy one of the best views in town, with the whole sweep from Hymettus Mountain to Lycabettus and including the Acropolis and the sea. The Caravel Hotel, around the corner, is clearly catering to the new wave of Arab tourists. They have converted the Italian restaurant to the Kasbah, serving Middle Eastern cuisine, and built a mini-mosque on the roof, next to the sauna (doubles about 5,400 drachmas plus tax; tel: 729-0721).

For the economically minded, there are many smaller hotels. St. George Lycabettus has a good view of the Acropolis from the rooftop restaurant bar in the quiet neighborhood of Lycabettus Mountain (doubles about 4,400 drachmas; tel: 729-0710). Nearby in fashionable Kolonaki, is the Athenian Inn,

where the writer Lawrence Durrell sometimes stays (doubles at about 1,750 drachmas; tel: 723-3097). There are a host of B-class hotels like the Athens Gate, with a roof garden overlooking the Acropolis (doubles at about 1,400 drachmas; tel: 923-8302).

My suggestion is a minimum of three days for Athens. Spend the first morning at the Acropolis; don't miss the Acropolis Museum (closed Tuesday) where the Caryatids and other sculptures are kept from the polluted air.

Then go to the old agora just down the hill and the Thessalon temple, which closes a little later than the Acropolis. Take a late lunch, then stroll the old cobbled streets of Plaka to see the restoration work on the 19th-century homes. Visit the tourist shops that do stay open or relax in a cafe.

Visit museums on the second morning. The Archaeological Museum has what is probably the best collection of classic Greek art in the world. There are other museums: the Byzantine Museum, the Benaki and, if there's time, the National Gallery of Modern Greek Art. Then take a bus tour to Sounion to see the lovely coast road and resorts along the Saronic Gulf to the Temple of Poseidon at Cape Sounion.

The third morning can be spent shopping or window shopping. Souvenir shops in Plaka offer bulky sweaters for about 1,500 drachmas, flowing Grecian cotton gowns for about 1,000 drachmas, as well as a lot of junk. Uptown, the more elegant shops are found on El. Venizelou Avenue, generally known as Panepistimiou. The Zolotas and Laloumis jewelry shops reproduce fine gold museum pieces, like a fourth-century B.C. 22-carat octopus necklace set (I didn't dare ask the price). Another sophisticated area is near Kolonaki Square.

The third afternoon should include lunch at the port of Piraeus, where there's a string of popular restaurants. Then rush back to the city in time to view the sunset over the Acropolis from St. George's Chapel on top of Mt. Lycabettus (walk or take the cable car) or just sit in one of the popular cafes on Syntagma Square — weather and pollution permitting — and watch the evening (presidential guard) drill in front of Parliament.

For general information, such as museum and shopping hours, the tourist police (tel: 171) can be helpful. A center for tourist information is the National Bank of Greece, on Syntagma Square and Stadiou Street (tel: 322-2738). It is open daily, including Sunday.

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# In Switzerland, an Act of Faith

by Mavis Guinard

**H**EREMENCE, Switzerland — While most children are writing to Santa Claus for presents, in this village on the mountainside under the world's tallest dam, they start the Christmas season with a carol service in his honor. Here, St. Nicholas is the patron saint of a jet-age church built with the loving care lavished on cathedrals.

For centuries, slim-spined or white-washed chapels have been strongholds of faith throughout the Valais region of Switzerland. The Romans brought Christianity here; in the Rhone Valley, the legionnaires of St. Maurice in the third century chose to die as martyrs rather than give up their beliefs. Ever since, this Catholic region has produced more than its share of bishops, monks, missionaries and papal guards.

When the Alps became a playground, mountain climbers, vacationers and skiers changed many villages into smart resorts. Not in the Val d'Heremence. No tourists, no hotelkeepers, no trains ventured up the steep cleft. In 1929, the building of a first dam brought a road, running water and electricity to this commune of six hamlets where people went about their chores in ways unchanged since the Middle Ages. Dressed in black, they hand-scythed vertical fields for fodder, fed their cattle to high pastures, manicured small plots of vegetables. Coming up from Sion, tourists bypassed them. Summer people took the left fork leading towards Evolene and its picturesque crafts. Skiers went higher to Arolla and Thyon 2000.

More than 30 years ago, a bigger and better gravity dam, the Grande Dixence, was wedged between the mountains just above the village. Topping at 2365 meters (7,759 feet), its 400-million-cubic-meter reservoir taps waters from here to Zermatt to keep two power plants producing energy.

Construction kept 4,000 workers busy for 12 years, with some jobs available for villagers. The commune now also reaps income from water rights on its territory.

With this manna, communal authorities first rid the main village of a fire hazard, moving granaries and barns to the outskirts. Then came a school. And, in 1961, as the last cement blocks were set into the dam, the villagers voted to thank the Lord.

The church of Heremence, where half the valley's 1,300 people live, was not very old but was dangerously fissured by an earthquake. Once razed, it would leave a shallow space between the different levels of the vertical village — an awkward site that frightened off half of the original 38 entrants in an architects' competition. A mixed jury of church and laymen accepted the project of a Protestant architect from Basel, Walter Färderer, who felt he wanted "to sculpt the concrete mass that had brought prosperity to the village."

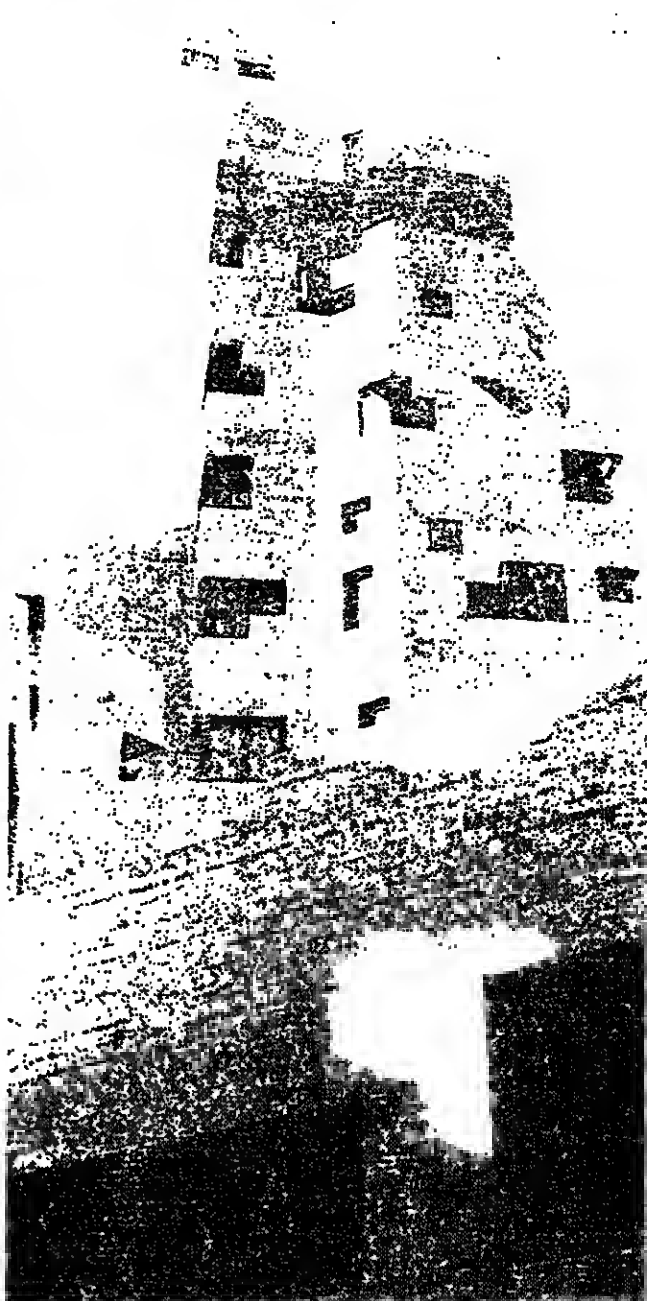
Today, the gray church, consecrated in 1971, just out boldly from the huddle of weathered chalets. From a distance, it might be some outcropping boulder or even a medieval keep. Closer, the rough-planked concrete repeats the dam structure. Shocked traditionalists protested the hunker-like construction but most villagers loved it.

A spacious interior focuses on an irregular wooden altar, where a ray of light falls at noon. The priest may face a side chapel, comfortably small for regular attendance, or an auditorium that can seat 1,000 people drawn by special community events. The plain wooden benches were made by a local carpenter. Sharp-angled concrete walls are pierced by geometric openings for light and heat. Instead of stained-glass windows, color comes from 18th-century gilt polychrome statues of the saints, rescued from the attic of the previous church. The eye is drawn to a stark, almost Byzantine, 11th-century figure of Jesus, stripped to its original wood.

Nature has been allowed into the building: plants grow behind the altar, a trickle of water from a mountain stream flows into the baptismal. Enjoying modern technology, the parish priest likes to show off the glass-encased switchboard that controls light, heating or carillon bells.

The building fills many functions. Its foundation rests on a bank and shop area. From the street, steps lead to a covered porch and terrace off the church itself. Beside it, a clock tower, with its heavy cement cross, is divided into four stories of meeting halls used by the parish, the library, young people's groups or village meetings as varied as the distribution of grazing rights or an evening of bingo.

Several statues of St. Nicholas show him with a curved bishop's staff in one hand, three gold balls in the other. This moneylender's symbol may often remind the parishioners that, for the church, they went



Jacques Durieux/Reuter

The church at Heremence.

collectively into debt for 4.5 million Swiss francs (more than \$2 million). The people of Heremence are paying it off quickly; less than 1 million Swiss francs remains of the debt.

Le Corbusier once said that when God's skyscrapers rose out of medieval cities "they were an act of optimism, a gesture of courage, a masterful feat." In Heremence, they are sending the same concrete message.

From Sion, a visitor can drive or take the bus up to Heremence in 15 minutes. The church may be visited all year. From June 15 to Oct. 15, a cable car goes to the top of the dam. There are several hiking trails around the lake and the Cabane des Dix is a base for classic mountain climbs. ■

# Hong Kong Movies

Continued from page 7

play themselves in the film. For seven months, he virtually lived with the nine of them in the two-room flat they share in a housing project, and the film painfully reconstructs their strained, silent meals in the tiny kitchen, the tossing and turning in their bunk beds, the squabbles over the use of the stereo.

By local standards, the family is well off. "They eat well," says Fong, "they can save, they have a refrigerator and they can afford to buy a taxi for the eldest son." Ah Ying has spending money of 500 Hong Kong dollars (about \$60) a month. Her father has spent an indulgent \$3,000 on her hi-fi, which in his Chin Chow dialect he calls the "lai-bai." In the local cinema, this makes the audience roar with laughter. "They can tell right away that this old man has a generation gap," says Fong, who insists the incident is authentic. "He doesn't act at all, to be honest."

The film shifts through three levels of reality, as Koh Wu (played by the film's only professional actor, Peter Wang) bullies and coaches his recalcitrant acting class toward a performance of a play in classical Mandarin. Ah Ying plays herself playing herself playing the lead role and then goes back to her fish stall, as she did two years ago when the shooting was over.

Fong says he can't tell the difference between acting and reality, and his film explores the continuities between the two. The inexperienced acting students, pleading with their teacher for a script, are two-dimensional, since they do not know how to represent themselves; Ah Ying's tongue-tied family is unable to communicate.

But on location, things began to change. Ah Ying, the awkward girl scrubbing the fish off her arms before the acting class, became the poised person of the later scenes. "In her real life, her character was changing," Fong remembers, and brightens. "I didn't tell her." At home, before the film was made, Ah Ying, as

Elder Sister, would intercede with her parents for the other children. "The most rewarding thing for her," Fong says, "is that now her younger brothers and sisters can talk to the parents."

The real Koh Wu's film was never made, despite the seven drafts of the script he wrote for it. Fong, who was a close friend, wanted something to remember him by. "I consider behind his wire-rimmed spectacles, 'I've made two films already.'"

Still, he has to contend with the film industry. "It's all business here," he says. "They're so used to the commercial." When he took his first script to the producers, "They said, 'What do you mean, a film about your father?'"

"I'm just stubborn," he says. "My films aren't money-making, but I consider myself very commercial." The distributors don't agree. Costs of "Ah Ying," which was warmly received by the critics, have to be recouped by a hit-and-run strategy, bombarding a number of local cinemas over a miserably short run. "I sense that they really don't want this kind of film."

Fong's solution to the problem of finance was Feng Huang, a film company with backing — direct or indirect, I don't know," he says — from China. This may explain why the 1981 Hong Kong International Film Festival turned down "Father and Son."

If the company passes for left-wing in Hong Kong, Fong knows better. "It's very conservative," he says. "The only stipulation was that I wasn't to make anything anti-Communist or pornographic." He says he could live with that. He wouldn't set out deliberately to make a political film, he says, acknowledging that "many people think my work is political."

It is true that "Ah Ying" gives Fong the room to air some of his own frustrations. He has Koh Wu storm out of a showing of a classic Chinese movie, "The Lin Family Shop," and



Fong Yuk-ping.

climb up to the projection room to complain that a five-minute scene has been hacked out of it — so that the management can squeeze more showings into the day.

Fong says the practice is common: "It reflects Hong Kong very much," he says, "how it disregards people's feelings. They're probably cutting that very scene out at this moment." ■



# Another great launch.

Champagne corks are popping this autumn as the International Herald Tribune launches its sixth simultaneous printing operation.

This time it's in the Hague — for faster, more reliable distribution throughout Northern Europe. Last year it was a new satellite link to Singapore. Two years earlier it was Hong Kong. And during the 1970's the Trib opened new printing sites in London and Zurich.

Why this rapid expansion? To meet the needs of the growing number of busy decision makers who want fast, dependable access to the

Trib's concise, complete, objective overview of world news. Breaking out the champagne comes naturally for the Trib. Born in France in 1887, its global headquarters are still in Paris. And we don't intend to let the bubbles settle.

Plans are already under study for additional printing sites in other world capitals. All to speed the Trib even more swiftly to its third of a million VIP readers in 164 countries around the world. Cheers!

The global newspaper.



	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Heublein	2347	16 1/2	16	15 3/4	+
Danmor	2283	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	+
Polaris	1694	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	+
Corning	1679	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	+
GenCorp	1554	18 1/4	17 3/4	17 3/4	+
GenCorp	1479	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	+
Worship	1407	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	+
GenCorp	1379	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	+
TIEs	1022	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+
MonQTY	1013	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+
AmStar	957	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
	519.57	518.65	519.10	+0.45

AMEX Stock Index			
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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Chase Manhattan Plans to Make Offer For the Rest of Dutch Bank's Shares

NEW YORK (UPI) — Chase Manhattan Corp. Thursday announced it intends to make an offer for all outstanding shares of the \$4.7-billion (in assets) Nederlandse Credietbank (NCB) that it does not already own. Chase's offer for 100 percent ownership of the Netherlands' fourth-largest bank followed by a day its agreement to buy a \$4-billion update New York bank — Lincoln First Bank Inc. — for \$308 million in cash and stock.

The latest acquisition and Lincoln First purchase would add almost \$9 billion to Chase Manhattan Corp.'s assets of more than \$79 billion as of Sept. 30.

### Bank of America Settles With Iran

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — BankAmerica Corp.'s Bank of America has received \$472 million in payment of its nonsyndicated loan claims against Iran, the U.S. Treasury said Thursday.

In return, the bank paid \$285.1 million to the Iranian central bank, to settle Iran's claims against Bank of America mainly for interest on blocked Iranian accounts.

Thus, the Bank of America will realize about \$183 million from the settlement.

### U.S. Wheat Crop Declines by 14%

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The U.S. 1983 wheat harvest, with record yields partly offsetting a massive acreage cutback, was 2.43 billion bushels — nearly 1 percent larger than projected and 14 percent less than last year's record, the government reported Thursday.

Harvested acreage was off 22 percent from 1982, but the decline was partially offset by a record yield averaging 39.4 bushels a acre, up 3.8 bushels from a record set in 1982.

When the harvest was completed, the Agriculture Department slightly raised its estimate of the crop above the October projection of 2.41 billion bushels.

### U.K. Has \$107-Million Trade Surplus

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain had a trade surplus of \$107 million (\$149.3 million) in November after a \$429-million deficit in October, the Department of Trade and Industry said Thursday.

The department said the current account had a \$317-million surplus after a \$219-million deficit in October, which was revised from an estimate of \$269 million. Exports rose to \$5.28 billion from \$5.16 billion in October while imports fell to \$5.17 billion from \$5.59 billion.

The current account surplus for the year to date was \$1.3 billion, compared with the Treasury forecast of \$500 million for the whole year. The current account is a broader measure of trade performance that includes services and certain financial transactions.

### Seoul to Revise Current 5-Year Plan

SEOUL (UPI) — The South Korean government announced Thursday that it would revise the current five-year economic plan in an attempt to reduce foreign debt and stem the growth of imports.

The revisions, including import cuts and efforts to hold price increases below 1 percent a year, will take effect next year and run through 1986, when the plan is scheduled to end.

### Wilson, Creditor Panel Reach Accord

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP) — Wilson Foods Corp. has announced an agreement with a committee of its creditors that calls for the payment of \$31 million owed to its suppliers. Wilson is the largest U.S. processor of pork products.

A Wilson spokesman, David Thompson, said Wednesday that the agreement would be submitted to all creditors in January after it is approved by Wilson's board. He said formal creditor approval of the agreement was expected shortly thereafter. Wilson filed in April for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, prompting charges of union-busting.

## Bank of Boston on Buying Spree

(Continued from Page 11)

could be costly and could drag down the bank's earnings. "We've been traditionally a wholesale bank and have preferred to be a whole-sale bank," he said. "I feel dealing with corporations is a less complicated way to make money than dealing with consumers."

But Mr. Brown says the bank has little choice. He believes that interstate banking is close at hand and that federal laws will be changed to allow banks to operate full-service branches across state lines. He fears that if his bank does not act quickly, other banks will come into New England and threaten its leadership.

"It's our plan to remain the dominant bank in New England," Mr. Brown said. "We decided if we didn't do something we'd be a sinking regional bank."

And since he has taken over the temperment of the bank has changed. Unlike most of his predecessors, Mr. Brown, a native of North Carolina, is no Boston Brahmin. And although he is the protégé of his widely respected predecessor, Richard D. Hill, Mr. Brown's style is radically different, according to his colleagues.

"Bill comes on gruff," says Alan L. McKinnon, executive vice president and chief financial officer. "He comes to decisions quicker than Dick and, unlike Dick, Bill's mind is constantly on business."

Mr. McKinnon says that in contrast to reaction to the soft-spoken and always diplomatic Mr. Hill, "some people are offended by Bill." He added: "His mind works so fast, he overwhelms people. Before you spell out the problem, he has the answer."

Despite the differences in styles, no one in the bank doubts that Mr. Hill fully agrees with Mr. Brown's policies. And Mr. Hill, who remains chairman of the bank's executive committee, still counts. "No major decision is made without his participation," a senior officer said. And, in an interview at the bank, Mr. Hill echoed Mr. Brown's words: "If the bank being acquired were in Omaha, we'd be thinking very hard about it. But we have always been the biggest bank in New England and we want to stay that way."

For his part, Mr. Brown concedes that the bank must strike fast. He says it has a "moment of opportunity" as the result of laws recently enacted in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island that allow the region's banks to acquire banks in each other's states. But the

laws still forbid entry by non-New England banks.

It is under that regional agreement that the Bank of Boston, with assets of \$18.3 billion, has agreed to buy Colonial Bancorp, the fourth-largest bank-holding company in Connecticut, and RIHT Financial Corp., the third-largest in Rhode Island. It has also agreed to buy Casco-Northern Corp., the largest banking organization in Maine. Colonial had assets of \$1.3 billion at the end of 1982, RIHT had \$1.9 billion and Casco-Northern \$659 million.

The Bank of Boston has also bought into Chittenden Corp., the largest bank-holding company in Vermont, with assets of \$682 million.

The moves are puzzling analysts for a number of reasons. "Providence and Waterbury are not the most attractive markets," said James McDermott, an analyst for Keefe, Bruyette & Woods.

And, like Mr. Ehlen of Goldman Sachs, many analysts believe

## Scots Pin Economic Hopes on New Technology

By Peter Osnos

Washington Post Service

GLASGOW — As the steel mills, shipyards and coal mines that once befitted the Scottish air continue to decline, planners have turned to new technologies for economic salvation.

They believe in Scotland's ability to match the best of U.S. enterprise and Japanese efficiency. And heading this bid to draw new investment and promote new industries is the Scottish Development Agency.

The planners call Scotland "Silicon Glen" in the hope that it will become Europe's counterpart to the San Francisco Bay area's Silicon Valley.

Progress is clearly being made. Some 200 concerns in electronics-related fields cover what seems to be the full range of computer-aided design, communications equipment and information systems. Among them are International Business Machines, Honeywell, Hewlett-Packard, Wang, Mitsubishi and Nippon Electric.

The work force in these industries is about 40,000 greater than in such older industries as shipbuilding and steel, and it is estimated that there could be 100,000 jobs in the 1990s.

The development agency, established in the mid-1970s, is a hard-sell outfit. Housed here in a new high-rise office building, its glossy brochures and slide shows are expert and its winning and dining of prospective investors prodigious.

The agency can offer generous financial incentives to the right businesses — as much as 40 percent of the capital costs of getting started, plus training and research assistance. It also promotes the benefits of research

ties with the improving specialized departments of Scotland's eight universities. The government has assisted a surge in the numbers of new suppliers of technical equipment to foreign investors — in all, a structure, the planners say, that holds out the prospect of continued development.

The value of expansions by existing companies, mostly foreign, and new starts since 1980 is estimated at about \$500 million, a trend that has defied a severe recession.

But some remain pessimistic. North Sea oil has cushioned Scottish unemployment, but the country has, nevertheless, lost 100,000 jobs since the end of 1973.

"These are hard times," said James Wilson, the chief executive of Livingston New Town outside Edinburgh, where unemployment is still 17 percent.

Conservative Party politicians see the recent upturn in Scotland's high-tech fields as particularly bullish.

"Electronics is not only a growth industry in its own right but provides the technology from which other sectors can benefit," George Younger, secretary of state for Scotland, said in Parliament.

Critics take a cautious view of the projected gains in electronics-related industry and energy. Douglas Harrison, assistant secretary of the Scottish Trades Union Congress, said work in Scotland mainly involves the licensing of technology developed elsewhere or parts assembly.

"We've got just branch factories employing unskilled females," Mr. Harrison said. "As a foundation on which to build an economic future, these are shifting sands. We're not in a position to reject factories that

will employ 500 people, but this sort of investment is not what is going to make us Silicon Glen."

A typical plant of this type is National Semiconductor, a Santa Clara, California, company that came to Scotland in 1969. Production consists primarily of microprocessors, memory chips and linear circuits. Sales are about \$150 million a year, according to Manuel Yuen, the American general manager. He said that 75 percent of the work force of 1,500 people is nonprofessional and most of these are women on the assembly lines whose starting pay is about \$125 a week.

Mr. Harrison's complaints also may be related to the preponderance of nonunion labor in such plants. Only about a quarter of the people employed in the electronics field belong to unions.

The development agency says that senior management is drawn mainly from Scottish and English specialists, with only a smattering of foreigners in key positions. Nonetheless, 90 percent of the electronics-related jobs are in companies owned outside of Scotland and a few corporate or strategic decisions are only now starting to be made here.

Nor does the electronics field appear to be soaking up many of the men still being laid off by the thousands in shipbuilding and steel.

"We simply can't look at the new technologies to solve our short-term unemployment problems," said George Mathewson, the agency's chief executive. "But we must expand wealth with our commitment to these new industries. Ultimately that is the only way the viable new jobs will be created."

### Gulf Oil Defers Deadline on Votes

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — Gulf Oil Corp. said its directors Thursday adjourned a shareholders' meeting to allow more time to count votes cast on a proposal to reincorporate Gulf as a Delaware holding company.

The meeting, originally adjourned from the Dec. 2 voting deadline, will be reconvened Jan. 18, when the judges of the election are expected to be finished counting and validating shares and proxies.

Gulf, the nation's fifth-largest oil company, proposed the reincorporation to dilute the influence of an investors' group led by T. Boone Pickens Jr., chairman of Mesa Petroleum Co. of Amarillo, Texas.

The Mesa group holds nearly \$1 billion worth of Gulf stock and is pressing a plan to create a trust that would channel petroleum royalties directly to shareholders.

## Warner in Unusual Contract Sale

By Thomas C. Hayes

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Acting to trim its mounting short-term debt, Warner Communications Inc. has signed an unusual agreement to sell \$350 million in completed contracts not yet registered on its balance sheet.

The entertainment conglomerate, which had a \$424.7-million loss through September, said Wednesday that it had received \$275 million in cash for the contracts from a group of banks headed by Bank of America. The contracts cover rights to movies and television programs that major networks, pay-television services and television syndicates schedule for broadcast.

The contracts were discounted by \$75 million because Warner will have immediate use of the money from the banks. The \$350 million was also reduced by fees that Warner paid to the banks for collecting money from the contracts as they become due.

"We're going to pay down our short-term borrowings," Geoffrey Holmes, a Warner vice president, said in a telephone interview from New York. The company listed \$344 million in short-term debt Sept. 30.

Mr. Holmes noted that, because of heavy losses this year at its Atari computer and video-games division, Warner had accumulated tax benefits that made the transaction appealing. Atari had a \$336.3-million loss through the first nine months of the year.

The practice is not widely followed at major studios, according to David Londoner, an analyst with Wertheim & Co.

Mr. Holmes said, "We're doing this for tax reasons, not for cash reasons." But at least one analyst disputed him. Harold Vogel of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. interpreted the contract sale as "a relatively high-cost form of financing that a studio wouldn't resort to unless it needed the cash."

Mr. Holmes argued, however, that Warner's cash flow is at its peak for the year because of holiday revenues from retailers and movie theaters. And a Los Angeles banker familiar with the entertain-

ment industry said Warner was not in a cash bind.

The contracts transaction is similar to factoring, a common practice in the garment industry, in which manufacturers sell receivables — customers' unpaid bills — to finance companies at some price below their face value.

In Warner's case, however, the entertainment contracts had not been recorded on its balance sheet.

Studios, such as Warner Bros. Inc., cannot book contracts as assets until the first period in which the programs can be aired by the rights purchaser. Warner Bros. had a backlog of about \$400 million in contracts before the agreement.

He said the \$275 million obtained Wednesday from the banks would not begin to appear as revenue in the Warner Bros. profit-and-loss statement until after the movies and television programs were produced.

"From an accounting view, we will report revenues and profits until then as if this never happened," he said. On the other hand, the company can use the cash now and

not pay taxes on it because of its losses.

Mr. Vogel at Merrill Lynch said the contract sale was likely to put more pressure on Warner Bros. to pursue financing outside the parent company to cover costs for new productions.

"A studio operating under normal circumstances would recycle its cash through new releases," the analyst said. "This seems to imply that Warner would have to raise most of its money on its own." That is likely to be through limited partnerships, a practice in which investors buy part of a film for a share of potential profits.

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## Reagan Forecasts Hinge On Shrinking Deficits

By John M. Berry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration issued rosy economic projections Thursday that assume that federal budget deficits otherwise estimated at more than \$200 billion a year will be narrowing sharply as a result of actions to cut spending and increase taxes, officials said.

The White House said Thursday it will base its fiscal 1985 budget requests on projections of sustained growth and generally declining inflation and interest rates for the next six years.

As expected, the administration forecast an increase in the gross national product during 1984 of 4.5 percent, adjusted for inflation, down from this year's estimated 6.1 percent. Inflation, as measured by the GNP implicit price deflator, is pegged at 5 percent for next year, up from 4.1 percent in 1983.

The civilian unemployment rate, which was 8.4 percent in November, will fall to 7.7 percent by the fourth quarter of 1984 and to less than 6 percent in 1989, according to the projections.

After next year, inflation-adjusted GNP is projected to rise about 4 percent a year while inflation falls about 0.3 percentage points annually, finally reaching 3.5 percent in 1989.

Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, told reporters that the projections were based on an assumption that a "sound" budget policy will be followed in coming years. "A sound budget policy means the deficit will be coming down," he said, adding, "You have to have some combination of spending cuts and revenue increases to have declining budget deficits."

However, Mr. Feldstein stressed that no specific decisions have been made yet by the president about the revenue side of the fiscal 1985 budget. The assumption about declining deficits behind the economic projections is a more general commitment.

President Ronald Reagan has said he will not approve any tax increase for 1984 but has left the door open for raising them later if the revenue gain is matched by spending cuts by Congress. A White House spokesman said the budget team of top administration officials has completed work on the spending side of the budget. Revenue issues will be taken up next week, other officials said.

Most top administration officials expect the president to agree, albeit reluctantly, to include some type of tax increase in the budget that would take effect in fiscal 1986.

Mr. Reagan's proposal last winter of a contingency tax for 1986 worth about \$45 billion "had a half life of 24 hours," Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan recalled this week. How any such proposal would fare next year can not be predicted, he said.

"We will have to wait until we see what the mood of Congress is when they return" from trips abroad and to their home states and districts, Mr. Regan continued. "It will be interesting to see when they come back how fired up they are for spending cuts, or speeding increases, and tax cuts or increases, and how long that fire lasts."

The Treasury secretary again expressed concern that Congress might pass any proposed tax increase but not the spending cuts to which it would be linked. "Before I would have taxes enacted, I would like to see the cuts."

Mr. Regan would not respond directly when asked whether the administration would be willing to negotiate a package of spending and tax changes as it did in 1981 and 1982 but which it refused to do this year.

The detailed economic projections released Thursday will be used by government departments and agencies to "price out" the programs that operate at levels approved by the White House team. Fiscal spending figures will be known early next month. The budget itself is tentatively scheduled to be sent to Congress Jan. 30, officials said.

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Dec. 22

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Paris Forges Ahead in Bid To Spur Home Electronics

By Amiel Kornel

PARIS — France's effort to promote electronic home-information services forged ahead this week with the inauguration of a home-banking system and an extension of the French videotex system, Tété.

A French bank, Crédit Commercial de France, Tuesday launched a home-banking system that will soon be available throughout the country to its 350,000 private account holders.

The French government also announced Tuesday that Tété was being extended to the Paris area, and would provide an electronic telephone book service. The system was launched in Brittany last February.

Both moves underscore France's hopes that businesses and financial institutions will want to offer high-tech consumer services for the home.

CCF is counting on the electronic phone book to help its banking service. Bank clients would hook up to the service with the Minitel computer terminal that is being distributed free by the government as part of the phone-book project.

The bank has agreed with the government that its clients be given priority in the distribution of Minitels. The bank has also agreed that the geographical extension of the phone-book project throughout the country take into consideration areas where there are CCF clients.

If the government succeeds in persuading all French phone users to trade in paper phone books for the compact Minitel, an extensive infrastructure will be in place to support such applications as home banking. If not, the advance of the banking program and others will be limited to the pace of home-computer growth.

CCF's home-banking service will be available free to all its clients from January. Daniel Deguen, chairman and chief executive at CCF, forecast that almost all the bank's clients would be using the electronic service by the end of 1985.



A Paris resident uses a home computer as an electronic phone book, one of those just installed in the region.

Stock Prices Set Records On European Exchanges

By Donald Nordberg

FRANKFURT — A pre-Christmas buying spree sent share prices to record highs on many European stock exchanges Thursday.

Indices rose to records in Frankfurt, Paris, London and Amsterdam, encouraged by optimistic pre-Christmas forecasts for 1984 by national forecasting institutions and the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

In Frankfurt, the Commerzbank index, which measures the performance of 60 leading industrial and financial shares, rose to a record 1,034, up 9.01 from Wednesday and surpassing the 1,031.9 that had stood as a record for the last 23 years.

Stock market dealers said that the buying interest was widely spread and extended to banking and heavy-engineering companies, which have been left out of this year's rally.

The Paris Bourse's all-share index closed at a record, continuing a record-breaking rise that began earlier this year.

Falling French interest rates, which will cut industry's borrowing costs, and tax concessions on share savings accounts, which must be used by the end of the year, helped to encourage investors to buy.

The all-share index closed at 152.9, more than 50 percent higher than at the start of the year.

In Amsterdam, shares moved sharply higher in active trading, sending the all-share index, the international and the industrial indices to 1983 highs.

Share prices continued to rise

\$80-Million Debt Plan Reported for Senegal

PARIS — Representatives of Senegal's creditor governments have agreed to reschedule about \$80 million in official loans and guaranteed credits falling due this year and next, diplomatic sources said Thursday.

The agreement, reached Wednesday at a session of the Club of Paris, which oversees rescheduling of government-to-government debts, allows Senegal to roll over payments for nine years, including a four-year grace period. The club met Thursday to examine a rescheduling request from Liberia, and earlier in the week Zaire's creditors agreed to roll over more than \$1 billion of debt.

Floating Rate Notes

Dec. 22

Banks				Non Banks			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Nigeria Seeking Credits For Trade-Debt Arrears

By Amiel Kornel

LONDON — Nigeria is seeking refinancing credits of six years, with 24 years of grace period, to enable \$3 billion to \$5 billion in arrears on its short-term trade debt to be brought up to date, a spokesman for the British Export Credits Guarantee Department said Thursday.

The spokesman said comparable relief would be sought from other official agencies and private unsecured creditors. He said the credits to be guaranteed by his department would relate only to arrears of debts it had covered and would not involve additional exposure except for accumulated interest.

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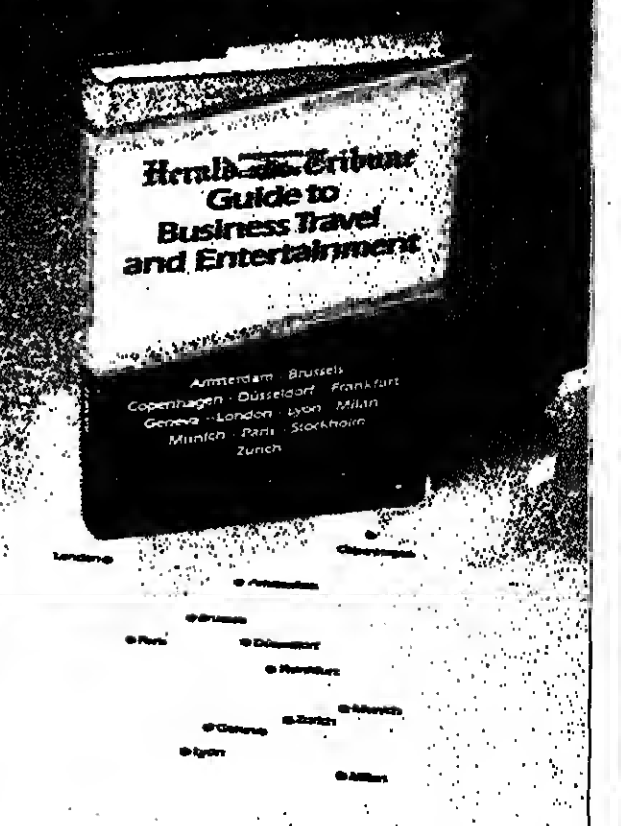
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## SPORTS

## Wenzel Captures Giant Slalom For Her 2d Straight Triumph

**Wien, Austria**—Hanni Wenzel, the 1980 Olympic champion, using the World Cup circuit as her private Olympics, posted her second World Cup victory in two days (Thursday) by winning a giant slalom competition over Maria Epple of West Germany.

Wenzel, 27, who won Wednesday's downhill, her first ever, on Thursday excelled in her favorite event—the giant slalom. She combined two perfect runs for the fastest aggregate time of 2 minutes, 9.46 seconds.

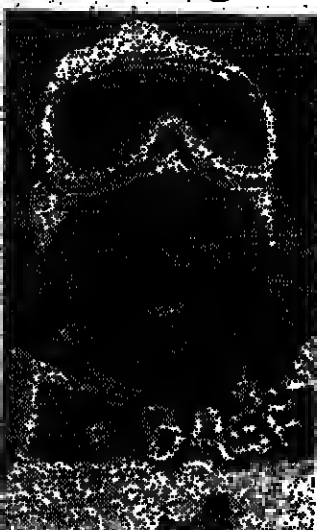
Epple was second in 2:09.57 and Christian Cooper of the United States placed third in 2:09.65. Erika Hres of Switzerland, the winner of the season's only other giant slalom race earlier this month, maintained her lead in the overall World Cup standings with a 2:09.74 for fourth place.

The race was the second women's World Cup giant slalom this season. A drizzling rain fell throughout the competition, but the track remained in good condition at least for the first 100 meters in the field of 100. Warm weather also had threatened the two-day event and forced organizers to pack the track with artificial snow.

Wenzel, who joined the World Cup circuit in 10 years ago and said she was racing in her last season, will not be allowed to compete in the Winter Olympics in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. She has been granted a "B" competition license that gives her semi-professional status. Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark also has a similar license and will miss the Olympics.

"I felt my heart broken when they ousted me from the Olympics this winter," Wenzel said. "I would have been such an end to my career and I was prepared to do everything they wanted me to do to earn qualification for the Olympics. But no chance, they didn't want me."

"I want to prove with my victories in the World Cup events that I am still at the top. The disqualification from the Olympics gave me that extra ambition which I need to



Hanni Wenzel repairing a broken heart.

remain on top—and that's where I want to be in the world at the end of this season."

Wenzel's two victories in two days earned her special praise from the experts on the World Cup circuit.

"Two successive wins in two different events in 24 hours are very rare," said Michel Rodriguez, head coach of the U.S. women's team. "I only remember the U.S. skier Judy Nagel did the same thing in two consecutive world cup races (slalom and giant slalom) in 1969. Austria's Annemarie Moser-Proell also did it, but mostly in two downhills, not in two different events."

"There is no doubt that Hanni is presently the most complete racer in the women's circuit. It's a pity she can't compete in the Olympics."

Thursday's victory gave Wenzel 97 points—38 behind Hres. Epple is in second place with 121 points.

Wenzel leads in the giant slalom standings with 40 points. Hres has 37 points and Patrice Pilet of France is third with 29.

"I didn't think I would have such a splendid season this year after my injury two years ago," said Wenzel. "But I feel just great this winter and I have absolutely no problems with my physical strength."

Wenzel, the 1980 overall World Cup champion, now has a total of 30 World Cup victories.

Maria Epple's second place finish also was impressive, considering she was handicapped by a long illness earlier this season.

"I suffered from an inflammation in the kidneys and therefore missed part of our summer training," said Epple. "I also missed the season's first giant slalom race earlier this month because of my illness. But today's performance boosted my confidence for the coming races."

Meanwhile, Csilla Apok, the 17-year-old Hungarian who was seriously hurt in practice for the downhill Wednesday, remained in critical condition with a fractured skull at the Salzburg Hospital, doctors said.

Apok, a rookie on the World Cup circuit, started last among 46 competitors in a practice run before the race. She crashed into a wooden barrier in the finish area, fracturing her skull and her right arm.

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The Maltese goalkeeper, John Bonello, took a high ball away from Spain's Hipolito Rincon, who scored four goals.

## Yugoslavia, Spain Reach Finals

Surprises Mark Qualifications for Soccer's European Cup

**LONDON**—Yugoslavia and Spain have clinched the remaining two berths in next year's European Cup soccer championship finals in France.

The final decisive qualifying group matches were played Wednesday. Yugoslavia secured its place when it defeated Bulgaria, 3-2, with a last-minute winner from Ljubomir Radanovic. If the match had ended in a draw, Wales would have qualified from Group 4.

Spain, the 1964 European champion, qualified in spectacular style, thrashing Malta, 12-1, to advance from Group 7 on goal difference ahead of the Netherlands.

With the crowd in Seville cheering "Spain to Paris," striker Carlos Santillana and Hipolito Rincon each scored four times and defender Juan Senor knocked in the last goal with six minutes left to cap a furious Spanish attack, which kept virtually unrelieved pressure on Malta's goalkeeper, John Bonello.

Spain scored four times in the last 14 minutes when Malta played with 10 men following the expulsion of DiGiorgio, who earlier scored Malta's only goal in the 24th minute. It was Malta's only shot-on-goal in the game.

Before the match, Bonello said it would be impossible for the Spaniards to get 11 goals past him, adding, "If they do it I won't be able to return home."

The ecstatic Seville crowd broke through police lines onto the field waving Spanish flags. In Madrid, fans drove flag-bedecked cars through the city and honked their horns outside the Dutch Embassy.

The eight-nation lineup for the finals will be host France, Belgium, Portugal, Denmark, Yugoslavia,

Romania, defending champion West Germany and Spain.

The most notable absentees will be World Cup champion Italy: 1976 European champion Czechoslovakia, England, the Soviet Union and Poland, which finished third in the 1982 World Cup.

Denmark, qualifying for a major international soccer tournament for the first time since it reached the final rounds of the 1948 Olympic soccer contest, deservedly takes its place after edging out England from Group 3. The team's coach, Sepp Piontek, has moulded the most talented group of players Denmark has ever produced into an exciting team.

Belgium lived up to the promise it showed in the 1980 championships and the 1982 World Cup by becoming the first country to qualify alongside France. It romped to four straight victories in Group 1 against Switzerland, Scotland, and East Germany (twice). In 1980, Belgium lost the final, 2-1, to West Germany.

Portugal, whose last appearance in the finals of a major tournament ended with a third place finish in the 1966 World Cup, rekindled its international flame, coming from behind to nip the Soviet Union in the Group 2 race.

Portugal rebounded from a 0-5 defeat to the Soviet Union in April to win the return match in Lisbon last month in November, 1-0, on a 44th minute penalty from Jordao. A draw in Lisbon would have sent the Soviet Union into the finals.

There were three-way tussles in both Groups 4 and 5, from which Yugoslavia and Romania eventually triumphed.

No team in Group 4 found suffi-

cient consistency to dominate proceedings. Wales started well and was unbeaten after four matches. However, it collected only two points from its three away matches, which was not enough.

Yugoslavia and Bulgaria began slowly, and gradually improved. Yugoslavia put itself in control by beating Norway and drawing in Wales. That left it needing victory over Bulgaria to qualify. Its last minute goal proved decisive.

The major shock of the entire tournament came in Group 5. Italy failed to mount a challenge despite going into the tournament after its 1982 World Cup triumph.

It was effectively eliminated after drawing its opening three matches and finally surrendering in October when it fell, 0-3, at home to Sweden. Italy did not win a game until the final match of the tournament on Thursday when it defeated Cyprus, 3-1, in Perugia, Italy. Coach Enzo Bearzot has maintained he had to rebuild the team for the 1986 World Cup, when Italy will defend its title in Mexico.

Romania, Sweden and Czechoslovakia quickly emerged as the front-runners in the group with Romania clinching the place when it drew, 1-1, with the Czechs last month.

West Germany's international form has been poor compared with its own impressive standards set during the last decade, and it was given a scare before clinching Group 6. It scored its winning goal against Albania just 10 minutes before the end of the game in Saarbrücken on Nov. 20. A draw would have put Northern Ireland through.

The first doubts about West Germany's current form were raised when it lost, 0-1, to Northern Ireland in Belfast in November 1982, and although it went through the formality of away victories in Albania (2-1) and Turkey (3-0), it never played that well.

Northern Ireland, the surprise team in the 1982 World Cup, meanwhile was looking far more impressive and would have qualified for a surprising 0-1 loss in Turkey on Oct. 12.

Northern Ireland's away victory, 1-0, over West Germany proved not to be enough; the West Germans had scored more goals, and although both the West Germans and the Irish had 11 points, the champions were Italy.

In Group 7, Spain set the early pace before the Netherlands came on strongly. But the Dutch efforts proved in vain when Spain pulled off its 12-1 victory against Malta.

The draw for the finals, which begin June 12, 1984, will be made in Paris, Jan. 10.

Should he fail any future test, he would be dismissed from the league. Richardson will be paid only for the remaining portion of the season.

"This is like a big load off my shoulders," Richardson told The Associated Press. "All I need is two or three good workouts and I'll be ready to play Sunday. I think they need me because they don't really have a point guard."

In a statement released by the league, Richardson said that occurred prior to the implementation of our new anti-drug agreement. It was important to the NBA and players' association that this matter be settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

The reinstatement comes while the Los Angeles Lakers are still interested in acquiring the 6-foot-5-inch Richardson.

"We were very interested, and still are," said Pat Riley, the Lakers' coach. Riley said he believed the Lakers were close to reaching an agreement to sign Richardson as a free agent on Tuesday.

Richardson, 28, was placed on waivers during training camp after disappearing for three days and admitting that he had suffered a relapse of his addiction to cocaine.

He was added to the roster Wednesday after a settlement was reached in the grievance filed by the Players' Association on his behalf against the Nets, who had refused to pay him the remaining two

years of his contract—up to a guaranteed total of about \$800,000. The Nets said he had breached the contract by using drugs.

In exchange for his reinstatement, Richardson agreed to abide by penalties outlined in the league's drug program, which calls for players who admit twice to having drug problems to be suspended without pay until treatment is completed. Richardson also will forfeit his salary for the time he lost.

After the Nets placed him on waivers, Richardson underwent three weeks of treatment at New York's Regent Hospital, a psychiatric center that specializes in treating cocaine abuse. It was his third such treatment in four months. According to the league, he has undergone daily testing for drug use since his release and will continue to do so.

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## NBA Ponders Shorter Season to Revive Interest

By David DuPree and David Remnick

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—The National Basketball Association has been holding talks on the possibility of compressing and even shortening its 82-game regular-season schedule, according to David Stern, who will replace Lawrence O'Brien

as league commissioner on Feb. 1.

"If we were starting from an absolutely clean slate, we could start in the end of May," Stern said. "I think it would be great to have a shorter, or at least more compressed, season. It would make it easier to sell the games, but we can live with the 41 home games."

Stern said such thinking was still highly speculative, and a shortened season would cut revenue and would require reduced player salaries.

The regular season now runs from Oct. 28 to April 15 with the playoffs lasting into June. The playoff schedule was increased to include 16, instead of 12, of the league's 23 teams. Also, no teams will receive first-round byes and all first-round matchups have been stepped up from best-of-three to best-of-five series. Stern said the revamped playoff schedule was a marketing decision.

Stern also discussed the NBA's new drug program, which goes into full effect Jan. 1. Players convicted for the illegal use or sale of narcotics after the new year will automatically be banned from the NBA.

Any player who voluntarily seeks help for a drug problem will get it at the club's expense, and the player will continue to receive his salary. If the problem persists, the player will be suspended without pay.

Any subsequent use or sale of drugs will bring expulsion from the NBA. Stern said after two years, a player can apply for reinstatement.

"It's not a document designed to start witch hunts," Stern said. "It's a document to attack a problem, and we have ways of getting information. The consequences for [drug] activity are now going to be much more drastic for those involved."

According to the agreement signed by the league and the NBA Players' Association, players sus-

pected of drug use after Jan. 1 will be subject to a series of urinalysis tests. "I expect there will be some number of players who use the occasion of the Jan. 1 deadline to seek help," Stern said.

When asked what the effect would be if one or more of the league's most highly visible players is found to be involved with drugs, Stern said, "If he comes forward he's fine. If we find him out, he's out of the sport. That's how we agreed to do it."

Stern, 41, with a less formal style than O'Brien, will face the implementation of the league's innovations, especially its new collective bargaining agreement reached last April. The pact set salary caps and minimums for all teams, and assumed the players of 53 percent of the NBA's gross revenues. Its goal was financial survival and competitive parity.

"I think the collective bargaining agreement with the players is going to have some problems," Stern said. "We're going to have some arguments with the players and arguments among the teams because there's always a loophole, always an exception you didn't think about. But the framework itself, I believe, is absolutely the best for the survival and the thriving of a professional sports league."

The New Jersey Nets have announced that they have reinstated Michael Ray Richardson, the former all-star guard, The New York Times reported.

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He was added to the roster Wednesday after a settlement was reached in the grievance filed by the Players' Association on his behalf against the Nets, who had refused to pay him the remaining two

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## Final National Football League Statistics

INDIVIDUAL	Team	W	L	T	Pts	Opp. Pts	Points per game	Opp. Points per game	Turnovers									
AMERICAN CONFERENCE																		
Linebackers																		
A.A. Brown, N.Y.	20	12	3	250	20	174	54.7	25.9	1									
Joe Morris, N.Y.	20	12	3	250	20	174	54.7	25.9	1									
John Riggins, N.Y.	20	12	3	250	20	174	54.7	25.9	1									
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## OBSERVER

## The Family Fruitcake

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Thirty-four years ago, I inherited the family fruitcake. It was the only food durable enough to become a family heirloom. It had been in my grandmother's possession since 1880, and she passed it to a niece in 1933.

Surprisingly, the niece, who had always seemed to detest me, left it to me in her will. Relatives grumbled that I had no right to the family fruitcake. Some whispered that I had "got to" the dying woman when she was in extremis and guided her hand while she altered her will.

Nothing could be more absurd, since my dislike of fruitcake is notorious throughout the family. This distaste dates from a Christmas dinner when, at the age of 15, I dropped a small piece of fruitcake and shattered every bone in my right foot.

I would have renounced my inheritance except for the sentiment of the thing, for the family fruitcake was the symbol of our family roots. When my grandmother inherited it, it was already 86 years old, having been baked by her great-grandfather in 1794 as a Christmas gift for President George Washington.

Washington, with his high-flown view of ethical standards for government workers, sent it back, explaining that he thought it unseemly for presidents to accept gifts weighing more than 80 pounds, even though they were only eight inches in diameter. This, at any rate, is the family story, and you can take it for what it's worth, which probably isn't much.

Thinking the thing was a valuable antique, I rented bank storage space and hired Brink's guards every Christmas to bring it out, carry it to the table and return it to the vault after dinner. The whole family, of course, now felt entitled to come for Christmas dinner.

People who have never eaten fruitcake may think that after 34 years of being gnawed at by assemblages of 25 to 30 diners my inheritance would have vanished. People who have eaten fruitcake will realize that it was still almost as intact as on the day George Washington

saw it. While an eon, as someone has observed, may be two people and a ham, a fruitcake is forever. It was an antique dealer who revealed this truth to me. The children had reached college age, the age of parental bankruptcy, and I decided to put the family fruitcake on the antique market.

"Over 200 years old," the dealer sneered. "I've got one at home that's over 300," he said. "If you come across a fruitcake that Julius Caesar brought back from Gaul, look me up: I'll give you \$10 for it." To cut expenses, I took it out of the bank. Still, there was that back-breaking cost of feeding 25 to 30 relatives each Christmas when they felt entitled to visit the family fruitcake. An idea was born.

Before leaving town for a weekend, I placed it on the television set. When burglars came for the TV, they were bound to think the antique fruitcake worth a fortune and have it in some faraway pawnshop before discovering the truth.

By Monday morning the television set was gone, all right, but the fruitcake was still with us. "I should have wired it," I told Uncle Jimmy. "Burglars won't take anything that isn't electronic these days."

Uncle Jimmy was not amused. "You're a lucky man," he said. "You're bankrupted by an idiotic faith in higher education was what I was."

"Lucky!" he shouted. "Don't you know there's a curse on the family fruitcake? It is said that a dreadful fate will fall upon anyone who lets the family fruitcake pass out of the possession of the family."

That didn't really scare me. Still, it couldn't hurt to play safe. After that, I kept the fruitcake locked in the crawl space under the kitchen. Sunday afternoon, I shall bring it out again when 25 to 30 relatives come to dinner, and afterward we will all groan as people always groan when their interiors feel clogged with cement.

I now suspect Uncle Jimmy of lying about the curse. I suspect the dreadful fate carried by the family fruitcake is visited upon the one who inherits it. I wish I had a relative in the higher-education business so I could will it to him.

New York Times Service

## Some Terms of Endearment for Debra Winger

By Henry Allen

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — You see a dozen Debra Wingers every day: city girls in their late 20s, hip and preoccupied, dark hair and quick eyes; probably smarter than the guys they go out with; with pets they worry about and cars that don't work; with neat apartments and disorganized lives; interesting girls who don't know how good-looking they are because it's all in their energy, their aura of possibility. You see these girls and they remind you of Debra Winger. Or she reminds you of them.

This may be why Debra Winger's face can appear on movie screens all over the United States — lately as Emma Horton in "Terms of Endearment" — and still she can walk through airports and hotel lobbies and never be recognized.

"Never," she says in the gloom of a Manhattan hotel suite. "Which is great. I don't want to be stopped in the street, although I appreciate it — I get highly embarrassed. I saw 'Urban Cowboy' 36 times with different audiences all over the United States. I traveled cross-country. Nobody recognized me. Once in a while when I talk they recognize me, they bear my voice and."

Her face changes from moment to moment, from serene and anonymous. But it got her out of the San Fernando Valley and into Hollywood when she was 17, doing commercials.

"You name it, honey: American Dairy Milk, Metropolitan Life Insurance — I was the all-American face. McDonald's, Burger King, it was just the Face That Didn't Matter, that's what I used to call my face."

She talks like that, fulminating with half-sentences that are all attitude and no point of view, a Valley Girl who sits with her hands pointing at each other and her hands jammed between her knees. There hasn't been a voice like this in the movies since the young Lauren Bacall: a sweet but with a descant squeak she could call does with it's ready, like there's a little dust on the needle — plaintive and cooing, drooping the G's, clanging through the flat Southern California vowels, she's all gotta



"American character" Winger in "Endearment."

and gonna, with a fabulous uh-hunhaha laugh rising out of it. The voice is a constant, but you look at still photographs of Debra Winger and no two are the same. The face elongates into the harried Emma in "Terms of Endearment" and contracts into the heart-shaped of the feisty low-rent cherub of "Urban Cowboy." Then there's the sequined-gown Debra Winger savoring in a bubble bath in "Life," which later pinned the infamous picture of half-naked Winger with her tongue flashing inside the mouth of her German shepherd, Petey.

"I didn't approve that picture," Annie Leibovitz, the photographer, said she wanted a picture of my naked back and while we were shooting I was fooling around and glitched, she took it, and then it appeared in a book without my ever approving it."

Fame and obscurity: if she fears that people will see her for what she isn't in that photograph, she fears they'll see her for what she is in her fictional movie performances.

"There were moments in each film when I was absolutely utterly and totally raw and I always felt like oh-my-God when I saw the film for the first time, how I'm gonna walk out on the street, and then I started to see my films with audiences, and I realized they don't know, they think I'm acting," she says.

"In 'Urban Cowboy,' the moment in that film for me was when after I do the slow ride on the bull

— which for me was not sexual at all, by the way, it was so gymnastic, every muscle in my body hurt doing that, so I was like stunned when the reviews came out — my husband [played by John Travolta] was coming in, I was doing something he couldn't do, and I was showing off, I was trying to hurt him, so at the very end I stand up and he's leaving and I look off and I realize I've succeeded in doing exactly what I wanted to do."

At 28, after an Oscar nomination for "An Officer and a Gentleman," and starring roles in "Urban Cowboy," "Canterbury Row" and now "Terms of Endearment," Debra Winger is the hottest young movie actress in America.

"(Terms of Endearment) led 1983 films with five awards, including best film, at the Los Angeles Film Critics Association's annual awards ceremonies. The New York Film Critics Circle also voted it the best film of the year."

Debra Winger was born in Cleveland and moved to Southern California at age 6. Her father worked for her uncle's burglar alarm company and is now a distributor of frozen kosher food. Her mother was an office manager while Debra was growing up. Her older brother is a school principal and her older sister is a secretary. It's a big, close Jewish family that gave her so little encouragement to act that she still suspects that when her father got her an interview with the late director George Cukor when she was 14, he also put Cukor up to telling her: "That voice, and you got no walk — you got no class!"

She graduated from high school two years early and tried studying criminology and sociology at California State College at Northridge, then went to Israel to work on a kibbutz. By 17, she had moved away from home to Los Angeles, where she was in commercials, and playing Wonder Woman's kid sister on TV. She never wanted to be famous, she says, never cherished a fantasy of a triumphant guest shot on Carson, hates premieres because she has no character to play at them. So what pushed her?

"My parents think this might

have had something to do with it: there's hardly any pictures or movies of me because by the time they got to me [she is the third child] they were so sick of, y'know, I had to, like, search through closets to find one film of me. I just got scared. I really thought I didn't exist. You don't have a baby picture and therefore you aren't."

A lot of footage later, she still scarcely exists outside of her character in the mind of the public unless you count the murmurings created by national magazines calling her "an outrageous free spirit" with a reputation for "risk and raunch," and the capacity, she says, to "drink sailors under the table" and romances from actors to the governor of Nebraska, Bob Kerrey.

But she protects all this, says only that she lives at "the beach" until she is pressed to specify that this means Malibu. She seems reluctant even to say that her getaway cabin is in the southeastern quadrant of New Mexico.

It is on the screen that she becomes real, wildly vital, breaking the rules for female stars by appearing not only extravagantly nude, as in "Officer and a Gentleman," but extravagantly tacky, as she does in a bathtub and wet hair in "Terms of Endearment."

"I do American characters," she says.

"Norman Rockwell was the inspiration for most of 'Terms of Endearment'."

The mothers of young children, the middle-class mothers, that's who the film was for inside of me. I've always had this deep resentment of how the middle class is treated. I mean, lower class, it's obvious what they catch, you know: Life is rough. But the true crime, some of the worst psych abuse, is on the middle class. So here was this perfectly middle-class girl who turned into a housewife with children, and I really felt the responsibility, it was very important to me to make a hero of this class of women."

The director James Brooks has compared working with her to "studying for a college exam with the best student in the class." Jeff Daniels, her costar in "Terms of Endearment," says: "The thing about Debra is, she gives."

## PEOPLE

## Samantha Smith Starts 10-Day Visit to Japan

Samantha Smith, 11, the Maine schoolgirl who toured the Soviet Union last summer at the invitation of Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, arrived in Japan for a 10-day visit. Samantha, in Japan at the invitation of a Japanese group promoting a 1985 science exposition, is accompanied by her mother, Jane. She never met Andropov during her Russia tour, but she is scheduled to meet with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone today. On Sunday, she will go to Kobe in western Japan to prepare for a meeting Monday with about 30 Japanese children, selected by a newspaper for their compositions on "What the year 2001 means to us." Later Monday she will deliver a brief speech at the Children's International Symposium for the 21st Century.

Elton John Wednesday called off a projected world tour with Rod Stewart, citing difficulties in his fellow singer's private life. "I feel very sad about it. It could have been a great tour," John said as he left London's Heathrow Airport for Montserrat in the West Indies. Stewart's manager, Arnold Stedman, said recently that the singer and his wife, Amanda, had separated several times but were trying for a reconciliation. They arrived in London Tuesday with their two children to spend Christmas.

Baron Eric de Rothschild, 43, president of Chateau Lafite, married Beatrice Caracciolo di Forino in a civil ceremony Wednesday in Paris. The groom is the son of the late Baron Alphonse de Rothschild. It is the first marriage for both.

Security at Princess Diana's family home has been tightened after a man twice invaded the grounds, police said Thursday. On one occasion, they said, he was found in a bathroom at Althorp House, the mansion 65 miles (105 kilometers) northwest of London where Diana grew up. London's Daily Mail newspaper reported that the man appeared to be "obsessed" with Diana's stepmother, Catherine Raine Spencer. Police interviewed the 21-year-old man but declined to identify him or discuss his motives. The countess is the daughter of the romantic novelist Barbara Cartland.

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## LEGAL NOTICES

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION  
United States District Court  
Northern District of California  
Civil Action File No. 83-54653-TSH

F. Paul Hodges, Plaintiff v.  
Barbara R. Hodges, et al., Defendants  
Summons on First Amended Complaint

To the above named Defendants:  
You are hereby summoned to appear  
in person or by your attorney, to  
appear in court on December 23, 1983,  
at 10:00 a.m., in Courtroom 1, United  
States District Court, Northern  
District of California, San Francisco,  
California 94102, to answer the  
complaint and to show cause why  
you should not be held liable for the  
damages claimed in the complaint.  
If you fail to do so, judgment by default  
will be taken against you for the relief  
demanded in the complaint.

William L. Whitaker, Clerk of Court  
Gary Berkowitz, Deputy Clerk  
Date: 2 June 1983

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PAGE 5

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